

Spaniard Trips Up Dutchman in Race For EU's Top Post

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Jean-Luc Dehaene's grip on the presidency of the European Commission has tightened further as his chief rival, Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers of the Netherlands, appeared to lose the support of his only official backer, EU officials said Tuesday.

Prime Minister Felipe González of Spain has undermined his previous backing of Mr. Lubbers by having his aides make clear in recent days that he could equally accept Mr. Dehaene, the Belgian prime minister, as president, officials said.

The suggestions were made on the eve of Mr. González's meetings in Germany on Monday and Tuesday with Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who has joined with the French to press Mr. Dehaene's candidacy to replace Jacques Delors of France.

Neither Mr. Kohl nor Mr. González would comment on the presidency after the meeting in Schwerte, EU officials said they were keen to avoid a repeat of the French-German summit meeting a week earlier, when Mr. Kohl and President François Mitterrand indicated clear support for Mr. Dehaene, only to trigger a backlash from Mr. Lubbers.

Nevertheless, the suggestions from Madrid have further tilted the scales in Mr. Dehaene's favor, officials said.

"They sent a message quite clearly that Spanish support for Lubbers was circumstantial," an EU official said.

Mr. González became the first EU leader to speak publicly on the issue in January when he declared his support for the Dutch prime minister. But he did so mainly to quash opposition-led speculation at home that Mr. González himself would seek the post, Spanish officials said.

What is more, they noted, Mr. Dehaene was not even in the race at the time. Officially, Mr. Dehaene has never sought the job, although he has made it clear privately that he would accept it, EU diplomats and officials say.

Mr. Lubbers lashed out at France and Germany last week, saying in an interview that the two

EU powers should not railroad smaller states over the commission presidency. But that appeal seems to have missed the mark in Madrid.

Mr. González's main goal in his talks with Mr. Kohl was to tighten cooperation on European issues among Germany, France and Spain, the three nations that will hold the EU presidency in that order for the 18 months beginning in July.

"There's no interest in Spain in taking distance from the Franco-German alliance," the EU official said.

Spanish-French Agenda

Mr. Kohl and Mr. González outlined plans on Tuesday to work closely with France during their three consecutive European Union presidencies, Reuters reported from Schwerin, Germany.

After two leaders said at a news conference that they would work more closely than ever to coordinate their policies over the 18 months.

"We want to try to obtain a high degree of mutual cooperation among all three presidencies for the next one and a half years," Mr. Kohl said. "Everyone knows a six-month presidency is a relatively short period to make long-term decisions."

France and Germany agreed last month to draft programs to bolster economic growth, prepare Eastern European countries for EU membership, fight crime and reduce unnecessary interference by Brussels in economic and national affairs.

"With the especially friendly relationships among these three countries we have the opportunity to take on these important goals," Mr. Kohl said.

Mr. Kohl said the objectives would also include work on a joint security policy, developing the Mediterranean region, finding joint solutions for refugees and combating rightist violence.

Mr. González, who let Mr. Kohl do most of the talking during the 45-minute news conference, said he agreed with what the German chancellor had said.

"We have a high degree of agreement on European policies," he said.



A southern artilleryman readying shells for firing Tuesday during a pause in fighting at Bir Nasser, about 15 kilometers north of Aden.

Aden Aircraft on Attack, North Asserts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN'A, Yemen — Southern Yemeni warplanes bombed northern forces Tuesday morning, hours after a cease-fire by the North went into effect, a senior northern official said.

"Aden aircraft are bombarding all around," Planning Minister Abdul Karim Eryani said.

He did not specify where the bombing was taking place, but suggested that it was along the war

front encircling the southern stronghold of Aden.

The cease-fire declared by the North took effect at midnight. But both sides declared that it had been violated. Mr. Eryani said that southern bombardments had begun at 6 A.M.

There was no immediate southern reaction to the North's assertion that the truce had been violated.

But there were reports from

Aden that firing had been heard coming from outside the city before dawn Tuesday.

When asked about this, Mr. Eryani responded, "When jets fly over troops, they will have to fire back."

He declined to say whether the North would consider the cease-fire invalidated.

The most intense fighting was reported on the central front, directly north of Aden. Northern

gunners have been shelling the northern districts of the city from emplacements erected on the central front in the previous three days.

Since the war began on May 4, northern troops have been pushing toward Aden, declared the capital of the southern state that succeeded on May 21.

The UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, appealed on Tuesday for an end to the fighting.

(AP, Reuters)

Algeria Ready to Admit Rights Teams

By Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Service

ALGIERS — Algeria has signaled its readiness to admit international human rights groups for the first time in two years to monitor the bloody struggle between the army and Islamic insurgents.

The apparent willingness to renew invitations to major groups such as Amnesty International follows pressure by the Clinton administration and humanitarian organizations and seems to mark a policy shift by the government.

The decision was disclosed in an interview by Foreign Minister Mohammed Salah Dembri, who said he was "ready to invite all humanitarian organizations" concerned about rights violations in the 29-month-old rebellion.

Spokesmen for Amnesty International in London, the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva, and Human Rights Watch/Middle East of New York and Washington all said that repeated efforts to gain access to Algeria have proved fruitless because the authorities had failed either to approve their requests or to guarantee safety for missions.

Mr. Dembri's undertaking to change this policy followed reports of steadily mounting human rights abuses — including torture, abductions and summary executions — by rival Islamic insurgent groups, government security forces and shadowy death squads. As many as 4,000 Algerians have died in the

struggle, according to diplomats and human rights activists.

Algeria itself has three officially recognized human rights organizations as well as a government-connected "observatory" dealing with human rights questions. But none maintains accurate, up-to-date records, according to rights specialists.

Reports of human rights abuses have grown steadily since January 1992, when the army intervened to cancel independent Algeria's first multiparty legislative elections, which the Islamic Salvation Front was poised to win. The front, a militant movement that seeks to bring Islamic rule to the country, was subsequently banned.

Human Rights Watch/Middle East said in January that by mid-December "no other country in the Arab world except Iraq had executed in 1993 as many persons convicted for politically motivated offenses."

"The rule of law is being completely disregarded in Algeria and the civilian population is trapped in a widening circle of violence," Amnesty International said in March. "The security forces carry out killings and extrajudicial executions daily and in total impunity. Armed Islamist opposition groups continue to kill civilians targeting a growing sector of the civilian population."

Favorite civilian targets have been foreigners as well as Algerian intellectuals, civil servants, lawyers and journalists.

Human rights activists express particular concern at an emerging pattern of fragmentation affecting both Islamic insurgents and government forces and characterized by an ever-growing resort to violence against civilians.

The mainstream Islamic Salvation Front is said by human rights specialists to be losing overall control of the Islamic insurgents to the smaller, more radical Islamic Action Group and other factions.

The Clinton administration has repeatedly discussed human rights violations with the Algerian government and urged the authorities to pursue a political dialogue with moderate Islamist factions.

But Washington has refrained from using its influence in international institutions to prevent the Algerian government from getting badly needed financial aid. In going along with such aid, the United States has deferred to France, Algeria's former colonial master and still its principal creditor. France has soft-pedaled human rights violations and avoided publicly prodding the Algerian government about pursuing a political solution.

Journalist Is Slain

The security services said an Algerian journalist was shot and killed Tuesday in central Algiers, Agence France-Presse reported from Algiers.

Ferhat Cherkit, of the government daily El Moudjahid, was the 14th journalist to be murdered since May 1993 in attacks generally attributed by the authorities to Islamic extremists.

Suit Accusing Attali of Plagiarism Is Dismissed

Reuters

PARIS — A French court dismissed a suit by Elie Wiesel's publishers on Tuesday that charged that President François Mitterrand's former chief aide, Jacques Attali, had plagiarized Mr. Wiesel's work.

Mr. Wiesel's publishers, Editions Odile Jacob, said they would appeal the commercial court ruling,

which rejected the suit for 15 million francs (\$2.6 million) in damages.

The ruling was a victory for Mr. Attali, 50, who was Mr. Mitterrand's closest adviser from 1981 to 1991.

He resigned as head of the London-based European Bank for Reconstruction and Development last

year after auditors criticized him for wasteful spending.

The trial pitted two publishing companies against each other, not the authors, and turned on business practices, not moral standards.

Jacob had accused Mr. Attali's publishers, Fayard, of "stealing" 43 passages from exclusive interviews that Mr. Wiesel conducted with Mr. Mitterrand in 1988 and 1989,

WORLD BRIEFS

UN Official, Citing Lack of Accord, Might Postpone Bosnia Negotiations

GENEVA (Reuters) — Negotiations for a Bosnia-wide cease-fire looked set to end without an accord on Tuesday, but the United Nations envoy to the former Yugoslavia, Yasushi Akashi, said he might continue them in or around Sarajevo.

Mr. Akashi said after separate meetings with both sides that they could still not agree on the length of a cease-fire and that he was ready to return to his headquarters in Zagreb.

"Today seems to be more and more difficult," Mr. Akashi said. "I will continue the negotiations until tomorrow morning if there is a real hope. He added, 'I'll not see any rapprochement between the two sides I will postpone the negotiations and continue them in Sarajevo and Pale or in Sarajevo airport.'"

The stumbling block in the Geneva talks, which began on Monday after a four-day standoff over the UN exclusion zone around Gorazde, is the duration of any truce. Although both sides showed some signs of compromise on Tuesday, they were still far apart on the issue and neither was accepting Mr. Akashi's proposal for a four-month cessation of hostilities.

Treat Tobacco as a Drug, AMA Urges

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The American Medical Association called on the federal government Tuesday to regulate tobacco as an addictive drug. "Cigarettes are no different than syringes," Dr. Randolph Smoak of the medical group said at a news conference. "They are a drug delivery device for nicotine. They should be regulated just as we regulate morphine and heroin."

Dr. Smoak said the AMA was not calling for a ban on cigarettes — a step some see as inevitable if nicotine is officially classified as a drug — because so many Americans use them.

But he said regulation by the Food and Drug Administration, the federal agency that supervises such matters, would give the government more control over the distribution of cigarettes and help keep them out of the hands of minors.

Avalanche Kills 100 in Colombia

BOGOTA (AP) — An avalanche triggered by an earthquake measuring 6.4 on the Richter scale devastated a mountainous area of southern Colombia, killing at least 100 people and leaving 300 missing in a village buried by debris, officials said Tuesday.

The U.S. Geological Survey said the quake was the strongest in Colombia since one measuring 6.8 on May 24, 1957. Its preliminary estimate of Monday's tremor was 6.4.

The village of Toez was buried when ice, mud and rocks tumbled off the slopes of Nevado del Huila volcano, said Jilio Enrique Ortiz, governor of Huila state. The volcano, at 5,785 meters (18,975 feet), is one of the highest in South America. "It's a tragedy on a grand scale," Mr. Ortiz told Caracol radio. He flew over the site in a helicopter.

Sweden to Let Homosexuals Marry

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) — Sweden's Parliament approved a law Tuesday allowing homosexuals to marry, but stopped short of granting them the same full rights as heterosexual couples.

Under the law, which goes into effect Jan. 1, couples of the same sex will be able to wed in a ceremony similar to a civil marriage, but partners will not be allowed to adopt children or have children by artificial insemination.

Formally called "registered partnerships," the marriages have caused a heated discussion in Sweden and not all political parties supported the proposal. Equal-rights activists welcomed the reform, which is similar to legislation passed in Denmark in 1989 and Norway in 1993.

Amnesty Is Planned in South Africa

CAPE TOWN (AP) — President Nelson Mandela's new government said Tuesday that it would grant amnesty for political crimes, but only if wrongdoers confessed full details of their deeds in the war for and against apartheid.

Justice Minister Dullah Omar said the government wanted to make a "clean break" with the past and create "a culture of human rights."

Under the proposals, a "truth commission" would investigate human rights abuses and political crimes and present a report to Mr. Mandela intended to bring to a close the apartheid-era history of revolutionary terror and brutal repression. As president, Mr. Mandela would have the final say on who received amnesty.

Shelling 'Every Hour' in Rwanda

KIGALI, Rwanda (AP) — Government and rebel troops battled for control of the Rwandan capital and the south of the country on Tuesday, again forcing the United Nations to suspend refugee evacuations and relief flights.

"Nothing has changed — there are no evacuations possible, no relief planes," said Pierre Mutsaers, a UN spokesman, speaking in the capital, Kigali. "Every hour there is a round of shelling."

UN commanders were hoping ceasefire talks started last week could resume Wednesday, but Mr. Mutsaers said it looked unlikely until at least Thursday or Friday.

Channel Tunnel Train Breaks Down

LONDON (AFP) — Truck drivers were evacuated from the Channel tunnel on Tuesday after a train carrying trucks through it broke down halfway into the journey, a Eurotunnel spokeswoman said.

The drivers were evacuated to the French end of the tunnel, and the cause of the breakdown was unclear. The spokeswoman did not say which direction the train was traveling or how many people were evacuated.

The tunnel, opened May 6, has been hampered by delays, with Eurotunnel saying it was required to ensure the tunnel met safety standards.

For the Record

The Organization of American States, meeting Tuesday in Belem, Brazil, urged its members to reinforce an economic embargo against Haiti by suspending commercial flights, freezing assets belonging to the country's military rulers and banning financial transactions. (Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Work Begins on Pyrenees Tunnel

MADRID (AFP) — Work began Tuesday on the Spanish side of the controversial Somport tunnel that will link France to Spain under the Pyrenees, the Public-Works Ministry said.

Work on the 8.65-kilometer (5.34-mile) tunnel is expected to last more than three years. In November, the Spanish government approved a budget of 10.1 billion pesetas (\$70 million) for the Spanish section of the tunnel, whose usefulness is sharply contested by environmentalists.

The only road link between Albania and Montenegro has been closed to traffic for five days in a dispute between Albanian truck drivers and customs officials. Since a total embargo was imposed on Yugoslavia two years ago the border-control post has become the focus of traffic in oil and other supplies for the Yugoslav market. (AFP)

Dutch railroad workers set wildcat strikes for Wednesday along the Rotterdam-Hague-Amsterdam corridor to protest planned job cuts. (AP)

The French domestic airline, Air Inter, said a one-day strike by pilots and navigators on Tuesday forced it to cancel half its flights. (Reuters)

Israel Secretly Backed Status Quo in Jerusalem

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — After threatening to curb Palestinian institutions in Jerusalem, Israeli officials have acknowledged that Foreign Minister Shimon Peres promised last year in a secret letter that Israel would preserve the status quo of "all the Palestinian institutions" in the disputed city.

The disclosure of the letter, which was written to the Norwegian foreign minister who had brokered the peace talks, undermines repeated claims by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and others in his cabinet that there were no secret agreements with the Palestinians.

The letter also appears to undercut the threats the Israeli government has made lately to remove or curb Palestinian offices in Jerusalem, including the headquarters of the Palestinian peace talks delegation.

The threats followed an address made by Yasser Arafat in a Johannesburg mosque on May 10, in which the PLO chairman called for a "jihad to liberate Jerusalem." In his remarks, Mr. Arafat asserted that he had obtained a letter from the Israelis on the subject of Jerusalem.

Israel, which seized Arab East Jerusalem in the 1967 Middle East war and shortly thereafter annexed it, claims Jerusalem as its capital "forever." The Palestinians also claim the city as the capital of their future state, but both have agreed to negotiate on its status later.

Mr. Arafat asserted that the letter from the Israelis stipulated that "Jerusalem is one of the items that has to be under discussion" in the future. He also said that "in this letter we are responsible for all the

Christian and the Muslim and the Islamic holy sites."

A tape of Mr. Arafat's remarks was broadcast by Israeli radio on May 17. That afternoon, Mr. Rabin declared that "there was no letter from me, or the Israeli side, following the Cairo agreement, which concerns Jerusalem."

The Cairo agreement, dealing with the implementation of limited Palestinian self-rule in the Gaza Strip and Jericho, was signed May 4.

Mr. Rabin's statement did not mention that Mr. Peres had written a letter earlier on Jerusalem.

That letter, dated Oct. 11, 1993, was sent to Johan Jorgen Holst, Norway's foreign minister and a key intermediary in the Israeli-PLO accord. He died this year.

Mr. Peres wrote, "All the Palestinian institutions of East Jerusalem, including the economic, social, educational and cultural, and the holy Christian and Muslim places, are performing an essential task for the Palestinian population."

He pledged, "We will not hamper their activity; on the contrary, the fulfillment of this important mission is to be encouraged."

Questioned about the letter Monday, Mr. Peres denied misleading anyone. He said he "didn't make any direct commitment to Arafat," but had only pledged to the Norwegian minister to preserve the status quo in Jerusalem. He noted that he had made similar remarks in a speech to Parliament before the letter was written.

But Dan Meridor, a Likud member of Parliament, charged that the government had deceived the public. "It has been said again and again that there was nothing not revealed to us," he said.

—DAVID HOFFMAN

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California Politics: Power to the People (With Money)

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Seldom, if ever, has there been a better example of the power of money and television in politics than in California's 1994 Senate race.

In the last few months, by pouring more than \$6.5 million of his personal fortune into a television advertising blitz, Michael Huffington, a little-known first-term Republican congressman from Santa Barbara, has made a contest out of what once looked to be a political yawn.

Polls indicated that Mr. Huffington would steamroller his opposition the Republican primary on Tuesday and already posed a threat to the fall re-election chances of the well-known incumbent Democrat, Senator Dianne Feinstein.

Mr. Feinstein faces no primary opposition.

Mr. Huffington, 46, a moderate conservative, started out trailing Ms. Feinstein, a 60-year-old moderate liberal, by better than 2 to 1, almost 30 points back, in January polls. Today, he is only about 10 points back and is closing the gap.

By spending lavishly in the early phases of campaigning, Mr. Huffington has also set the stage for what could turn out to be the most expensive congressional contest ever waged. Analysts say its expenditures could exceed \$30 million, beating the record of nearly \$26 million set in the 1984 Senate contest in North Carolina, which has about one-fourth the population of California.

"I'll spend whatever it takes," said Mr.

Huffington, whose wealth from family oil investments in his native Texas has been estimated at more than \$75 million. In winning a House seat in 1992, in his first political foray, he set the personal spending record for House campaigns: \$5.4 million.

Like Mr. Huffington, Ms. Feinstein has considerable personal wealth. More important, she is a formidable fund raiser, having pulled in some \$40 million over the years in various runs for senator, governor and mayor of San Francisco.

But the 1994 Senate race is not just about money and who will help represent California, the nation's most populous and politically powerful state, in Washington. Its outcome will also help determine whether Democrats continue to control the U.S. Senate and whether the small contingent of women there will shrink.

Further, it is a contest that, like this year's race for California governor, will provide some early indication of Democratic and Republican presidential prospects in 1994 in the election-rich state.

Two weeks ago, President Bill Clinton made his 12th visit to California since going to the White House — an unusually high number of trips — not just promoting all he has done for the state but also taking the stage twice with Ms. Feinstein. He praised her as an influential junior senator and helped her raise more than \$1 million.

Television advertising is also a factor in the primaries for governor. As with the Senate primaries, those races seemed to be already over. Governor Pete Wilson was well in front of his sole opponent, Ron

Unz, in the Republican contest, while State Treasurer Kathleen Brown appeared to be safely ahead of State Insurance Commissioner John Garamendi and State Senator Tom Hayden in the Democratic primary.

Still, Mr. Unz, a wealthy computer executive with no previous political experience, has managed to make a political mark. By

'It just shows that with a lot of money, even an unknown can get good name recognition and tap the anti-incumbent vote.'

Mark DiCamillo, Political analyst

pouring roughly \$1 million of his fortune into television advertisements sharply critical of the governor, he has softened up Mr. Wilson for Ms. Brown in the fall election and seems likely to get as much as a third of his party's vote on Tuesday, even though he started as a political unknown.

By any measure, Mr. Huffington's dollar-saturated early start in the Senate race is impressive, even in a state in which expensive television advertising always plays an outsized political role.

From the beginning, Mr. Huffington has used his television pitch to hammer Ms. Feinstein, who served as San Francisco mayor from 1978 to 1988 before winning the right to go to the Senate in 1992 to fill out the term of Mr. Wilson, who had returned to California to become governor.

Mr. Huffington assumed that if he succeeded in closing on Ms. Feinstein, he would, in the process, easily outdistance his opponents in the primary.

It was a valid assumption. The polls showed that he went into the young with comfortable double-digit leads over the two other aspirants, former Representative William E. Dannemeyer, a 64-year-old hard-right conservative from Orange County, and Kate Squires, a 35-year-old Riverside resident and owner of a legal services company, who has no previous political experience.

"He's come on faster than anyone ever expected because he's spent so fast and hard," said Mark DiCamillo of the Field Institute, a nonpartisan study group that polls widely in California. "It just shows that with a lot of money, even an unknown can get good name recognition and tap the anti-incumbent vote."

Mr. Huffington's television advertisements portray him as a hard-working, God-fearing family man who will fight for lower taxes and tougher measures against crime. By contrast, Senator Feinstein is painted as a big-spending liberal who cast the one extra vote Mr. Clinton needed to pass a tax bill.

If that assertion is a bit of a legislative

stretch, it has nevertheless been an effective political stretch. Ever since Mr. Huffington first made the accusation, he has been moving up on Ms. Feinstein.

"Californians know who I am now — and they know a lot more about Dianne Feinstein, too," he said. "She's one of those Democrats who lives to tax and spend, and I'll spend whatever I have to spend to beat her, maybe as much as \$15 million."

Ms. Feinstein has been pulling in about \$30,000 a day, enough to support a \$10 million campaign. If the needs more, she can tap into her own bank account.

"I know how to raise money," she said. "Certainly how to raise enough to point out how hollow Michael Huffington is, which is what will beat him in the end."

Television advertising is important in California politics because the state is so large and diverse. It covers 800 miles (1,300 kilometers) end to end and is home to 32 million people of varied ethnic backgrounds and lifestyles.

But few candidates can raise the money needed to reach all of the state with television advertisements, not at the usual cost of \$40,000 for a 30-second spot in prime time.

"Huffington and Feinstein are in the equivalent of an arms race, a cash shoot-

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Judge Denounces a Tobacco Company

WASHINGTON — A federal district judge has forcefully rejected subpoenas secured against two House members last month by Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp., accusing the company of "seeking to intimidate, and in a sense to punish" its critics in a bitter dispute over the hazards of smoking.

The company responded just as forcefully, saying through a spokesman that the judge had put members of Congress "above the law" and that it would appeal the ruling.

Brown & Williamson had sought to ask Representatives Henry A. Waxman of California and Ron Wyden of Oregon how they obtained copies of internal company documents that are reported to discuss the health risks of cigarettes. The two lawmakers, both Democrats, sit on a House Energy and Commerce subcommittee on health that is investigating the tobacco industry.

In his ruling, Judge Harold Greene said the legislators were protected from the subpoenas by the Constitution's speech and debate clause, which shields members of Congress from court actions stemming from their official duties.

But the judge also abandoned legal dogma to denounce Brown & Williamson's legal tactics in strong terms.

"There are several rules, even constitutional doctrines, that stand in the way of so high-handed a course of conduct, and one so patently crafted to harass those who would reveal facts concerning B&W's knowledge of the health hazards inherent in tobacco," he wrote. "The court sees no basis in law or justice for implementing the company's chosen course." (NYT)

Fine-Tuning the Clinton Health-Care Plan

WASHINGTON — Representative Sam M. Gibbons, Democrat of Florida, who took over the House Ways and Means Committee after the indictment of Dan Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois, has proposed a health-care bill that he contends would achieve President Bill Clinton's goal of universal coverage while guaranteeing Americans more benefits at less cost.

In a novel financing proposal, Mr. Gibbons's bill proposes to "skim" some money employers would be required to pay for their workers' insurance under Mr. Clinton's proposal and use it to provide coverage for the unemployed and for employees in small, low-wage companies.

Mr. Gibbons's bill upholds the broad structure Mr. Rostenkowski worked out before his indictment last week. But it is unlikely to attract even one Republican supporter, committee members and others said.

The principal obstacles to Republican support are its requirement that employers pay a portion of their workers' insurance, and government price controls.

"This is nibbling at the edges," said Representative William M. Thomas of California, who led Republican opposition in the Ways and Means health subcommittee when it approved a similar bill in March.

Like the Clinton plan, the Gibbons bill would pay for universal coverage largely through an employer mandate — a requirement that employers pay 80 percent of their workers' health insurance, with employees paying 20 percent. All Americans would have coverage by Jan. 1, 1998.

The Gibbons bill would provide subsidies to low-income and seasonal workers and tax credits for firms with fewer than 25 employees whose average salary is less than \$26,000. The government would institute new rules to make the private insurance market more competitive, but price controls similar to Medicare's doctor and hospital fees would go into effect in any state that did not meet specific overall health spending limits. (WP)

Quote / Unquote

Lloyd Cutler, White House counsel, responding to critics who said President Bill Clinton was indecisive in his choice of Stephen Breyer as a Supreme Court justice: "To have a true consensus candidate may be boring for people who like the Supreme Court nomination process to be as fiercely contested as a sporting event, but such a candidate is plainly good for the nation and for the court." (AP)

AMERICAN TOPICS

Problems of Housing

Criminally Insane

The Mid-Hudson Psychiatric Institute in New York State is the hospital for the dangerously criminally insane from which Herbert Arnold and John Casablanca — who together have been linked to eight killings, two rapes and two kidnappings — escaped on May 27. The two were recaptured June 3.

The escape drew attention to the hospital, 55 miles (90 kilometers) north of New York City. No weapons except batons are permitted, for fear they might be seized by patients. A microwave system is being installed to detect movement along a fence 16 feet (about 5 meters) high, festooned with razor wire.

A video surveillance system was put in last year. But the philosophy is that security forces should be as much as possible be on the borders of the institution, not in the wards. The New York Times reports.

"This is not a correctional institution," said Richard Bennett, the director. "As a psychiatric center, it's important that we put the focus of security on our perimeter."

Mid-Hudson has its comforts — occasional steak or shrimp dinners, indoor gym, swimming pool, a fine arts club. But everyone is monitored 24 hours a day. Every door is locked.

Even so, there are about 20 violent incidents a month among the 280 patients — most of them murderers and rapists who are too mentally disturbed to stand trial, or who have been found not guilty by reason of insanity, or who were too aggressive for regular prisons.

Short Takes

A rare white Bengal tiger at the Miami zoo family mauled

David Marshall, 45, a veteran keeper. He had entered the

mailed enclosure apparently unaware that the 350-pound (160-kilogram) male tiger, named Lucknow, had not been returned to his cage, a zoo spokesman said. Asked if the tiger would be destroyed, he answered: "Nothing happens to the tiger. The tiger was just being a tiger."

Rear spoilers, which look like misplaced wings on automobile trunk lids, are increasingly being offered as options on new cars. They are expensive, costing up to \$700. And they are all but worthless. "Formula 1 racing cars have been using them for years," The Washington Post reports. "The spoiler generates downward airflow on the rear of the car, thereby increasing traction without requiring an increase in curb weight. It's an effective device, provided you're running the track at about 200 miles an hour. But street vehicles are a different story. You simply aren't going to reach speeds where a spoiler's effects would be significant."

"Fast Food Doesn't Have to Be Fast Food," says an ad in The Washington Post for "Diet-to-Go," which offers three meals a day that are low in fat, cholesterol and sodium. Orders as many meals per week as you want, or all 21 meals a week for \$83.79 on the 1,000-calorie a day program, or \$10 more for the 1,500 and 1,800-calorie plans.

"Is it polite to ask questions about tattoos?" a reader asks Judith Martin, author of the "Miss Manners" syndicated etiquette column. The columnist replies that she "might be willing to unbend enough to allow a mild compliment ('My, what a lovely dragon!') but not so far as to allow questions which are more likely to be along the lines of 'Did it hurt?' or 'Does that thing come off?'" International Herald Tribune.



TRAINING FOR THE WORLD CUP — New York City policemen responding to a mock disturbance at a bar. Several hundred police officers are undergoing special training in preparation for World Cup soccer matches at Meadowlands in East Rutherford, New Jersey.

Teens Becoming Better At Using Contraceptives

By Barbara Vobejda

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — American teenagers have become more successful at preventing pregnancies, with at least 70 percent of those who are sexually active using contraceptives regularly, according to a two-year study, which contradicts many common beliefs about teenage sexuality.

The study, made public Tuesday by the Alan Guttmacher Institute, found that teenagers were generally as effective as adults in using contraceptives correctly and consistently, and in some cases, teenagers were better.

At the same time, the report confirmed social trends many Americans find disturbing: more than half of women and almost three-quarters of men have had sexual intercourse by the time they reach their 18th birthday, a dramatic increase in teenage sexual activity over the last decades.

The study by the Guttmacher Institute, a nonprofit organization that conducts research on sexual activity and contraception, comes at a time of widespread concern about rising out-of-wedlock birth rates and the range of social problems related to adolescent childbearing, including poverty and welfare dependency.

These were other findings in the report: Among very young teenagers who have had intercourse, the majority said they had done so at

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MERCEDES DRIVE

by

Europcar

Away From Politics

• Vicky was Meter, 12, became the youngest girl to pilot a plane across the Atlantic when she landed her single-engine Cessna at Reykjavik airport, Icelandic authorities said. She took 12 hours to fly from Goose Bay in Canada to Reykjavik, with a short stopover in Greenland. Upon landing, the Pennsylvania resident said she was happy but very tired and wanted to sleep, an airport official said.

• An Amtrak passenger train derailed after smashing into a gravel truck near Kalamazoo, Michigan, killing the truck driver and injuring 12 people on the train. The authorities said the truck was apparently trying to cross the tracks at a private, unsignaled crossing when it was hit by The International, en route from Chicago to Toronto.

• The son of the U.S. ambassador to the Vatican, Raymond L. Flynn, 27, must spend 30 days in a Massachusetts state psychiatric hospital after threatening his mother with a shovel when she questioned him about a night of drinking.

• An epidemic of binge drinking on U.S. college campuses has been fueled in part by the participation of growing numbers of women, a private panel said. The Commission on Substance Abuse at Colleges and Universities urged colleges to attack it as a problem causing most of the violent crime on campuses and many academic woes.

• The Marine Corps has dismissed its last pending case stemming from the Tailhook scandal of sexual misconduct at a naval aviators convention. Lieutenant General Charles C. Krulik dismissed the case against an unidentified officer for insufficient evidence, said a Marine spokesman, Second Lieutenant Michael Neumann.

Reuters, AP, NYT

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صحة من الامم

Veterans See a New Clinton 'He's Picking Up the Lessons of History'

By William Drozdiak

PARIS — Some of them never concealed their dismay about Bill Clinton's lack of military service. They saw him as the avatar of a selfish generation that disdained sacrifice. And now that he was commander in chief, they feared their own glory would be diminished.

But after an emotional day that commemorated the heroic events on Normandy's beaches 50 years ago, many of the 8,000 veterans who wandered off at sunset among the graves of their fallen comrades acknowledged that they now saw their leader in a different light.

"We've been very worried about his learning curve, but today he showed us that he's picking up the lessons of history," said Theron R. Dorsch of Littleton, Colorado, who landed at Gold Beach as a quartermaster second class at the age of 21. "Every president needs to grow, but today he showed us he's making fast strides. And he's finally taken our interests to heart."

Joseph Vaghi from Kensington, Maryland, who as an army sergeant helped evacuate the wounded from the assault on Omaha Beach, said: "I think there was a sincere ring to his speech when he talked about his generation being the children of our sacrifice. We were all very happy to hear what he said today."

The almost universal praise expressed by D-Day combatants for Mr. Clinton's tribute to the "forces of freedom" that turned the tide of the 20th century might start to wane as the heroes of Normandy return home from the ceremonies commemorating their valor.

But for a dozen veterans interviewed in the course of the day, the stirring events that began at Pointe du Hoc and concluded among the 9,386 white crosses could serve as a cathartic experience. Several veterans concurred in a belief that the emotional fires kindled by the 50th anniversary would forge new bonds of understanding across the generations and go a long way toward helping the Clinton administration repair its frayed relations with the military.

Woven throughout the four speeches Mr. Clinton delivered at the D-Day sites were soothing key phrases that stroked the most sensitive emotions of veterans, whose greatest exploits occurred before most Americans were born. There were no allusions to the divisive experience of Vietnam or Mr. Clinton's own ambivalent relations with the military.

Yet in unmistakable ways, he reminded his audience of skeptics that, like it or not, it was time to step aside for a new generation.

"You did your job, we must do ours," Mr. Clinton intoned at Pointe du Hoc's steep cliffs. "The Longest Day is not yet over."

For the veterans, it was the public display of respect from a younger commander in chief that they have been craving since his election. And it also nudged them toward a conciliatory reassessment of the president and the challenges he faces.

Just as Clinton is starting to see some of our problems, we also are beginning to recognize his difficulties," Mr. Vaghi said. "Society is a lot different today. It's hard to get our country behind a cause the way we did in World War II. Then it was a clear picture of right versus wrong, but today things are very much blurred."

Charles Klein, who served as a 20-year-old staff sergeant with the 5th Ranger Battalion that stormed Omaha Beach on June 6, said: "We are all beginning to understand this is a different era. In those days, we never asked questions because we knew what the enemy was. Today it's a lot harder to figure out how to mobilize the country because we can't agree on the threat."

Mr. Klein and others said they were pleased by the way Mr. Clinton depicted himself and his generation as "new pathfinders" who will pick up the torch of the D-Day legacy because many of them felt the memory of what they achieved in World War II was losing its significance with the passing of the Soviet empire and the old world order.

They said there was greater understanding among older vets that the United States must acknowledge the limits of its military capacity even as the world's sole remaining superpower. They said the United States could no longer afford to guarantee the security of wealthy allies or intervene whenever asked by the United Nations to resolve conflicts.

None of those interviewed, for example, were in favor of sending American troops to Bosnia-Herzegovina even in a peacekeeping role. They also said it was time for Germany and Japan to assume greater responsibility for their own defense, even if this presented problems for some of their neighbors.

"Clinton made a great speech today by paying us such respect," said Joe Alex from Tampa, Florida, who Monday walked the beach where he arrived 50 years ago under heavy fire as a 20-year-old combat medic.

"I think many of us are going to repay the compliment by giving him the benefit of the doubt in his job," Mr. Alex said. "It's difficult to police the world, and we need to get others to share in the task."

Tax Officials Target D-Day Group for Mismanagement

By Bill McAllister

WASHINGTON — Publicly, these have been heady days for officials of the Battle of Normandy Foundation, a private Washington organization that played a major role in the D-Day celebrations. On Sunday in France, foundation officials unveiled a statue of Dwight D. Eisenhower, dedicated a memorial garden to American military personnel and had former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger deliver a lecture to American students.

But privately the nonprofit foundation is in serious financial trouble, according to internal memos obtained by The Washington Post. The foundation's affairs have been in turmoil, fed by charges that its founder, Anthony C. Stout, a lawyer, has plunged the organization into debt.

Because of the debt, estimated to be at least \$1 million for this year, the foundation may be unable to complete its promised Wall of Liberty, a former top financial officer said Monday. The wall is a memorial in France that is to carry the names of American servicemen who served in Europe and are deemed eligible. Thousands of World War II veterans donated \$40 to the foundation for the honor of having their names engraved on the wall.

Both the General Accounting Office and the Internal Revenue Service are investigating the foundation for financial mismanagement and tax issues, according to the former chief financial officer, Thomas Ganti. He said the foundation diverted \$1 million intended for the construction of the Wall of Liberty and used it for other purposes. Such actions are not illegal, he said, but he added that he was troubled by the budgetary reliance on donations from veterans for the

wall project that he quit in April.

The foundation received \$3 million in federal funds from the sale of commemorative World War II coins, but it has depended on private donations for most of its budget, \$5 million for 1994.

According to the internal memos, the foundation's long-term survival is far from certain. "The most important thing for us to focus on right now is can we survive the next 90 days," said an April 19 memorandum from Grace Geisinger, a director.

Ed Timperlake, the third official to carry the title of foundation president this year, told the board in a May 30 memo. "The corporation is in a crisis of financial and management integrity."

A foundation official said Mr. Timperlake "left" the organization this weekend after it became apparent during a meeting Friday in Paris that he did not have the support of a majority of the directors. A source close to Mr. Timperlake said that he had quit, citing interference from Mr. Stout.

Mr. Timperlake, a former assistant secretary of veterans affairs in the Bush administration, became the foundation's president following the departure of Patrick Brady, a retired general who is president of the Medal of Honor Society.

Mr. Brady had been hired after an internal review suggested that Mr. Stout be replaced by a full-time, paid executive.

Mr. Ganti said that both he and Mr. Brady quit because Mr. Stout had continued to run the organization, obligating it to projects it could not afford. "I can't say that the guy is doing bad things, but the guy doesn't have any financial skills," Mr. Ganti said.

Mr. Stout and Mr. Timperlake could not be reached for comment.



Mrs. Clinton addressing children on the grounds of the Rodin Museum in Paris on Tuesday.

A Taste of Paris for Hillary Clinton Rodin Museum, Opera and 20 Minutes of Shopping

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Hillary Clinton squeezed 20 minutes of shopping into a whirlwind tour of Parisian cultural landmarks on Tuesday, including a question-and-answer session with 25 French fourth-graders.

Dressed in a mint-green, black-trimmed linen suit, Mrs. Clinton began with an all-women's breakfast at the Ledoyen restaurant on the Champs-Élysées at which Simone Veil, the social affairs minister, played host.

She had a tête-à-tête with Danielle Mitterrand, the wife of the French president, and joined her husband at a lunch with Prime Minister Edouard Balladur at the Matignon Palace.

But Mrs. Clinton also found time for a taste of Paris, visiting the Rodin Museum, being treated to a special four-minute VIP performance at the Paris opera and shopping a bit for her daughter, Chelsea.

Mrs. Clinton said she wished she had more free time and reminisced about the days when she was not monitored by a gaggle of reporters.

Recalling that she had studied French childcare and health insurance programs during a visit here in 1989, Mrs. Clinton praised France for being far ahead of the United States in this realm.

"There is much the United States can learn from that kind of national commitment," she said.

"It's really a commitment for the future, which is why my husband and those of us working with him are trying very hard to extend to our children and all of our people the security they need," she said.

Her last official stop before lunch with Mr. Balladur was the Paris Opera, where she had a front-row seat to watch part of Jerome Robbins' "In the Night."

Mrs. Clinton toured the ornate 19th-century theater, pausing to admire the brightly colored ceiling with depictions of famous opera scenes painted by Marc Chagall. Despite tight security, dozens of tourists were allowed to continue their visit of the Opera, applauding Mrs. Clinton as she ascended the marble staircase with the artistic director, Patrick Dupond.

Mrs. Clinton also strolled the grounds of the Rodin Museum, the villa where the sculptor lived and worked earlier this century.

Nearly two dozen fourth-graders from a nearby public school waited more than two hours at the foot of the monumental sculpture "The Thinker" to chat with Mrs. Clinton.

"She told us she chose to come here because she was here 15 years ago and not all the statues were here," said Claire Camberlin, 11, who spoke English with Mrs. Clinton. "She also said she had a small replica of 'The Thinker' in her office and wanted to see it in person." (AP, AFP)

CLINTON: 'Stay Together' Fighting Anti-Democratic Trends, He Urges

Continued from Page 1

Russia and the European Union has been working on the plan. Mr. Clinton said Monday that it was almost complete and, in his address, asked for European support.

On his first visit to France as president, Mr. Clinton held separate talks with President François Mitterrand, Prime Minister Edouard Balladur and the Gaullist leader, Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris.

A New Challenge

"The remarkable unity of the Allies during World War II — let's face it — reflected the life or death threat facing freedom," Mr. Clinton told the National Assembly, according to Reuters. "Our challenge now is to unite our people around the opportunities of peace, as those who went before us united against the dangers of war."

Mr. Clinton was only the third foreign leader to address the Na-

tional Assembly. Woodrow Wilson, U.S. president from 1916 to 1920, did so after World War I, as did King Juan Carlos of Spain in 1993.

The president used the platform to deliver a ringing endorsement of the European Union, in contrast to the more suspicious attitude toward European emancipation taken by his Republican predecessors, George Bush and Ronald Reagan.

With his wife, Hillary, looking

on from the floor of the gilded Assembly chamber, he warned that the alternative to European integration was a resurgence of militant nationalism.

"We see the signs of this disease from the purposeful slaughter in Bosnia to the random violence of skinheads in all our nations," he said. "We see it in the incendiary misuses of history, and the anti-Semitism and irredentism of some former Communist states."

A British Vet Discovers Grave Error in France

Reuters

LONDON — A British veteran attending D-Day ceremonies in France shuddered when he came across his own World War II grave, the Sun newspaper reported Tuesday.

"I could not believe my eyes," said Dennis Russell, 74, who had gone to the cemetery in Hermanville, Normandy, to remember dead comrades. "It was my name, my age and my unit carved there."

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NEW YORK Herald Tribune

LATE CITY EDITION

THE WEATHER
Today: Fair and warm, with moderate winds.
Temperature: 60-70.
Detailed Report on Page 35

Vol. CIV No. 35,634

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1944

Allies Take First Town in France; Cut Cherbourg Road at Bayeux; German Resistance Is Stiffening

Allied Planes Cut Enemy's Supply Lines

All but Six Bridges Over Seine Destroyed, Nazi Reinforcements Barred
Aim Is to Hem Foe Into Battle Area
Over 100 Targets Hit; Full Control of Air Over France Is Maintained

By Jack Lait
By Telephone to the Herald Tribune
Copyright, 1944, New York Tribune Inc.

LONDON, June 7.—Again dominating the skies over and beyond the invasion beachheads, Allied aircraft, encountering slight opposition from the Luftwaffe, flew about 12,000 individual attacks today against enemy communications, supply columns, troops and army headquarters.

Almost at will, the bombers, fighter-bombers and fighters of the Allied Tactical and Strategic Air Forces, working unobscured as a team, ripped the enemy with more than 20,000 tons of bombs over a wide area behind the invasion beaches.

More than 100 selected targets were attacked by all types of Allied planes, in addition to scores of others that were bombed or machine-gunned by fighters and fighter-bombers.

About eighty planes have been lost by the combined Allied air forces since Tuesday morning and most of these fell to anti-aircraft fire.

Although the Luftwaffe came up in slightly greater numbers today, only a few squadrons, perhaps some twenty planes, have driven for the beachhead areas, and Allied control of the air has still to face any sort of challenge from the German air force.

Eight Air Force heavy bombers continued to support the ground troops attacking a number of road intersections near towns south of Caen, in an effort to block off possible streams of German reinforcements.

Fighter planes of the 8th Bombed and strafed enemy troops, tank columns and truck convoys. Sixteen Thunderbolts bombed and strafed a German armored road convoy estimated to contain between twenty-five and one hundred vehicles. Half of them were destroyed. One Mustang squadron reported knocking out five tanks and damaging fifteen others which were being towed along a French highway. German staff cars were blasted with incendiary bullets.

Attack troops in field
Medium and light bombers of the 9th Air Force joined with fighter-bombers in direct assaults on German troops in the field. Mustangs and Havocs roared earward like dive-bombers, hitting Nazi headquarters and troop concentrations with gunfire after dropping their bomb loads.

When Mustangs bombed a rail center near Vire, they caught the Germans unloading a freight train. There was a tremendous explosion when the bombs hit. Rocket-carrying Typhoons of the

(Continued on page 2, column 3)

Demoted by Eisenhower



Lieut. Col. Henry J. F. Miller

General Broken For Loose Talk On D-Day Date

Henry J. F. Miller Is Sent Back to U. S. for Gossip at London Cocktail Party

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Major General Henry J. F. Miller, commanding general of the 9th Air Force Service Command, has been demoted from his temporary rank to his permanent rank of lieutenant colonel and returned to this country for talking loosely of the approximate date of the invasion at a London cocktail party several weeks ago, the War Department announced today, after the fact had been revealed in London without the officer's name.

The War Department declined to reveal Colonel Miller's present assignment. Reporters were told it would not do any good to locate him, as "he won't be talking any more." The incident, it was added, was "quite embarrassing."

A United Press dispatch from Miami, Fla., however, said Colonel Miller was a patient at the Army Air Forces Hospital at Coral Gables.

(Continued on page 2, column 6)

Glider Train, 50 Miles Long, Bolsters Allies

6 Waves of Sky Troops Reinforce Lines on Cherbourg Peninsula
Jeeps and Artillery Are Sent In by Air

U. S. Plane-Borne Forces Seize Bridges Before Foe Can Blow Them Up

By Ned Russell
By Telephone to the Herald Tribune
Copyright, 1944, New York Tribune Inc.

SUPREMACY HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 7.—Allied air-borne troops who had seized strategic positions in the Cherbourg peninsula in the first stage of the invasion of France were heavily reinforced last night by glider-borne forces in at least six waves, three of which formed a "sky-train" fifty miles long.

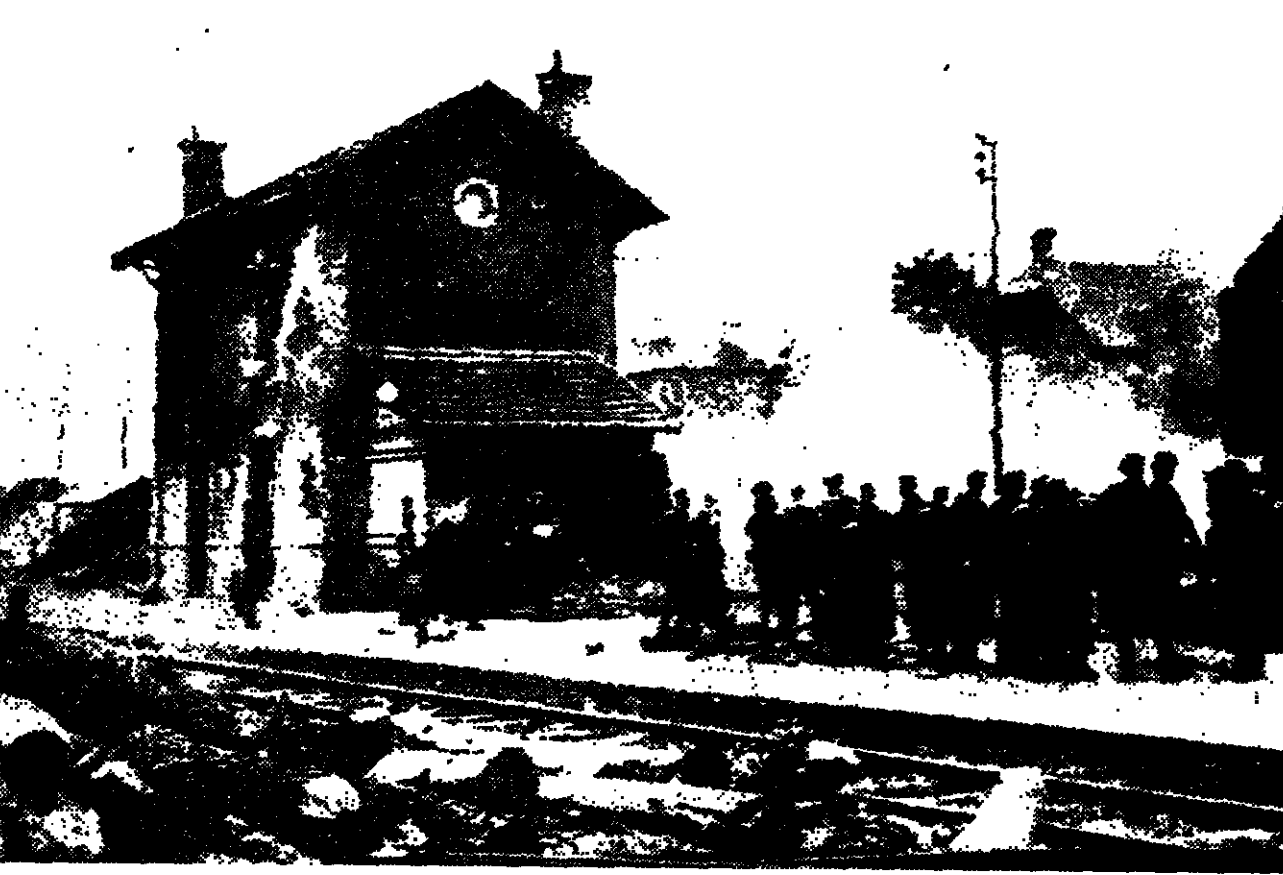
The whole plan of air-borne assault in the last forty-eight hours appears to have succeeded even more brilliantly than had been expected. At supreme Allied headquarters tonight it was said that the first air-borne troops had captured several bridges before the Germans could destroy the spans, and generally had proved already their great value in such attacks.

The air-borne troops "carried out all the tasks allotted to them," it was stated.

Get Out in Five Waves
Glider forces of the United States 9th Air Force, today in five waves with the American reinforcements, other gliders, towed by British planes, including four-engine Halifaxes, were hauled across the English Channel to reinforce the British air-borne troops. Fresh supplies were dropped to both forces by parachute.

The first three waves of American gliders, forming the fifty-mile-long "sky train," took off at 6:25 p. m. and carried out their assignment in broad daylight, indicating that the troops they were

(Continued on page 2, column 7)



Canadian troops guarding Nazi prisoners in France. The censor has pointed out railway station name

Enemy in Italy Unable to Stem American Tide

Disorganized Nazis Fall Back on Civitavecchia; Foe's Planes Over Rome

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune
Copyright, 1944, New York Tribune Inc.

WITH THE 5TH ARMY IN ROMÉ, June 7.—Disorganized remnants of the 14th German Army continued to fall back today, striving desperately to slow the 5th Army's advance with small rear-guard units supported by self-propelled guns.

West of Rome, American patrols were halfway to Civitavecchia, having reached the vicinity of Palo, four miles from the Tyrrhenian coast. Northward the Americans advanced to within five miles of Lake Bracciano. Further east, armored elements which crossed the Tiber above Rome were pushing ahead against weak resistance.

Lieutenant General Mark W. Clark's order of the day said the Germans were unable to prevent the destruction of their forces in Italy.

Clark said Field Marshal Albert

(Continued on page 2, column 8)

U. S. Rangers Scale Chalk Cliff To Silence German Batteries

Guns of the Battleship Texas Help Clear Way for Rope Ladders; Bad Weather Interferes With Many Landings, Causing a Crisis

By Joseph Driscoll
By Wireless to the Herald Tribune
Copyright, 1944, New York Tribune Inc.

WITH THE ALLIED FORCES IN BAIE DE LA SEINE, France, June 8 (Delayed).—One of the high spots of the invasion was the capture of a chalk cliff rising 200 feet above the beach.

To make matters worse, the cliff is undercut, and juts out at the top. It forms such a natural obstacle that it had been said that an old lady with a broom could defend the point and sweep invaders back where they came from. Nevertheless, the dauntless Rangers scaled the precipice with rope ladders and captured the German battery positions, which were menacing our troops beyond the beach.

The Rangers were helped by an intense pre-invasion bombardment by the batteries of the battleship Texas. Naval support also facilitated the mission of American units.

"Thank God for our Navy," the infantry commander messaged headquarters.

A church spire was used by the Germans to spot our ships for

(Continued on page 2, column 9)

Nazi Prisoners Gape as Skies Rain 'Chutists'

Shower of Allied Troops Awes Germans; Aircraft Swarm By Constantly

By S. C. Solon
For the Combined Allied Press

WITH ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, June 7 (11 p. m.).—Our forward troops, rested after snatching a few hours' sleep last night, are moving steadily forward against undiminished German resistance. We are on the outskirts of Caen and are joining up with the Canadians.

A German tank counter-attack has been smashed. The Luftwaffe is making desperate efforts to hold up our advance and there was constant bombing of the beach area last night. The skies were never without the roar of planes—usually mixed Allied and Pock-Wulf German aircraft.

We were witnesses to the arrival of a great air-borne army that landed last night. Literally hundreds of planes swept overhead, flying very low, and disgorged colored parachutes marking the different parachute units. The skies were filled with these bunches of colored silk unfolding like flowers. The French near by cheered the spectacle, which probably was the largest formation of air-borne and parachute units used on an actual military operation.

The German prisoners watched and were staggered by this magnificent sight.

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Mander in chief in the Mediter-

Viscount Halifax Now an Earl, Named in King's Birthday List

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
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LONDON, June 7.—Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador in Washington, has been created an earl by King George VI in the traditional list of royal birthday honors to be published tomorrow.

The rank of earl is fifth in the order of the realm, following the peers of the royal blood, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the dukes and the marquises. Below the earls are viscounts, bishops and barons. There are now 129 earls in the peerage.

The honors list includes knight-hood for Professor Alexander Fleming, discoverer of penicillin, and for Professor Howard Walter Florey, Fleming's associate in developing the drug. Knight-hood confers the title "Sir."

Sir Henry Wood, seventy-five-year-old British conductor, is made a Companion of Honor, and Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, commander in chief in the Mediter-

Pope Receives Allied Soldiers, Bars Jeeps in St. Peter's Plaza

By Homer Bigart
By Wireless to the Herald Tribune
Copyright, 1944, New York Tribune Inc.

ROME, June 7.—Pope Pius XII today received his first audience to Allied troops this afternoon, speaking in English to several hundred American, British, French and Polish soldiers in St. Peter's Basilica.

The Pontiff received 300 correspondents, among whom were three women, one wearing Army slacks, at a special audience for the Allied press in the Throne Room of the Vatican.

Nothing the Pope said could be interpreted as departing from the strict neutrality line laid down in his morning's statement from the

(Continued on page 2, column 11)

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An Honor to the Heroes

The occasion was electric with memory and feeling, and freighted with the ambiguity that surrounds this commander-in-chief's relationship with the military. With three generations watching, President Bill Clinton kept his footing in his difficult seven-minute address on Monday at the U.S. cemetery on the bluffs above Omaha Beach. Of the Americans who fell there 50 years ago, Mr. Clinton's best phrase said it all: "They were the fathers we never knew, the uncles we never met, the heroes we can never repay. They gave us our world."

Mr. Clinton was right to opt for homage and humility rather than the soaring martial rhetoric used in the same place 10 years ago by another noncombatant chief commander, Ronald Reagan. The words touched the right chord not just for Americans, but for the British, the French, the Canadians, and eight other nationalities in the extended Allied family.

The first American president born after World War II brought generations together in a memorial rite that was as much visual as verbal. As the clouds lifted on these bluffs, Mr. Clinton called on the surviving D-Day veterans present to stand "if they can." Their lined faces fused with images of gleaming white crosses in a ceremony that was televised live to much of the world.

Still, this was a fraught passage for Mr. Clinton, who did what he could to avoid military service during the Vietnam War. Wisely, he neither sought to defend nor to explain his own past in his Normandy address: there he spoke as leader of a nation and as commander-in-chief of all U.S. forces. But in press interviews, the president did deal with his own past, sometimes with equal eloquence.

"I don't regret the fact that I opposed the conflict in Vietnam and our policy there," he told NBC's Tom Brokaw. "And I did what I could honorably to bring it to an end." That affirmed the reality that Mr. Clinton and millions of his generation were fundamentally right about the Vietnam War and worked

hard to end the carnage triggered by a wrong-headed president. But in an interview on CBS, Mr. Clinton's revisionist side took over. In an aside to Harry Smith, he showed that pernicious desire to edit his own history to suit every constituency: "I had very mixed feelings about it. I tried to get myself even back into the draft because I was so confused about it." The evidence is strong that Mr. Clinton gave up his deferment after it became likely that reduced draft calls would keep him out of the army.

How refreshing if Mr. Clinton would say instead that it was right for his father's generation to fight in World War II and right for him to oppose a war that deeply damaged America as well as Vietnam.

At the military cemetery at Colleville, whose 9,623 white crosses distill the sorrows of war, Mr. Clinton spoke movingly for his own generation: "We are the children of your sacrifice. We are the sons and daughters that you saved from tyranny." A precious part of the legacy of liberty is the right to conscientiously oppose what that son or daughter may view as his or her own government's abuse of power. It would be right, on another occasion, for Mr. Clinton to make that point, in measured words rather than a television interview.

Still, he deserves credit for not trying to upstage with his own political psychodrama the truly important events commemorated at Normandy. In war and peace, the president has a role to play that goes beyond the details of an individual life. He is the vessel and embodiment of a nation's travails and triumphs. The century has known few moments that more clearly defined America's role in and value to the world than the D-Day invasion. It was a joint effort by the Allies, but it would not have succeeded without the material of American industry and the brains and sacrifice of American troops in the field.

In Normandy on Monday, those facts were ably stated and properly honored.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Open a Debate on Prisons

Prison population figures just released by the U.S. Justice Department are startling. It has been common knowledge for some time that the number of Americans in penal institutions has been going up steadily, but it is now close to 1 million. That represents a threefold increase over 1980 and an annual rate of increase of 8.5 percent. That growth rate must be halted if for no other reason than that it cannot be sustained financially.

This situation is the result of a number of factors. While some communities report a decrease in crime over the past year or two, statistics are still much higher than they were 15 years ago. Mandatory minimum sentences have swollen the prison rolls, and much-needed tighter parole policies have kept the institutions crowded. More and more drug offenders are being incarcerated — they make up 30 percent of new prison admissions — in part because of mandatory minimum sentences.

Bricks and mortar are no answer. The country cannot keep up the pace required to provide facilities for 1,000 new prisoners a week.

While crime prevention remains the long-run goal, there are realistic and more immediate steps that can be taken to address the prison problem. The first should be the elimination of mandatory minimum sentences, especially in drug cases. Then a firm line must be drawn between violent and nonviolent offenders, with nonprison alternative punishments found for the latter.

There is no question that those who commit

murder, armed robbery, rape and the like are a menace and need to be isolated — not only to punish and perhaps rehabilitate them but to protect society. But most offenders can be penalized without incarceration if resources are available. Nonviolent criminals, even those who embezzle large amounts or betray the public trust, can be made to pay confiscatory fines, to make reparation for their crimes and to perform sentences of hard work under monitoring. We are not thinking of easy alternative chores but of real penalties of appropriate duration that would severely restrict private life and be seen by the public as justly punitive.

The supervision would be key. Intensive probation is expensive, but it works and it saves money. Electronic monitoring of geographic restrictions is ineffective if violations are not spotted and punished. Work-release is a joke if prisoners simply walk away from a halfway house. But even undertaken with sufficiently heavy monitoring, none of these steps would cost as much as incarceration, and each might offer a better prospect of rehabilitation.

There is much room for strenuous argument about all of this. We say only that the argument should be going on in mainstream politics now. Realistic alternatives to prison need to be explored, not out of misguided sympathy for criminals, but rather for the sake of citizens who deserve protection from violent criminals and more effective, less bankrupting penalties for the rest.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Congress's Fouled Image

It was to be expected that the indictment of Dan Rostenkowski, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, would lead to the search for larger institutional and political meanings. The indictment of one man was said to be a disaster for Congress's already terrible image. It was seen as wonderful for the Republicans, who would use Mr. Rostenkowski as a symbol for what Bill Paxon, chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee, called "political boss control of Congress for 40 years." Only a few mourned the travails of a man said to represent a time when loyalty ruled and deals struck and promises committed.

But even if it is wrong to generalize too much from Mr. Rostenkowski's indictment, it is true that Congress has developed a terrible reputation and that some considerable part of this is fair. The feature of this life most susceptible to correction is that which deals with the day-to-

day workings of the political system: the incessant need to raise campaign funds, the resulting rise of political action committees, the growth of a lobbying industry that trades in golf trips and the seductive life.

These are things Congress can do something about right away. If Congress is concerned about its image, it has two proposals waiting for action: one that would put tough restrictions on the gifts that members of Congress could receive, the other changing the way campaigns are financed by replacing some of the private contributions with public money.

No, these two bills would not transform Congress overnight or encourage tonight parades in honor of the probity of politicians. But they would make things better and send a message to voters that this Congress understands the sources of public frustration.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment

The Burden on Rostenkowski

If Dan Rostenkowski employed ghost workers who kicked back pay for work not done, if he regularly used federal employees for work at his homes, if he used official expense accounts for purely personal enrichment in the form of cash and gifts — all to the tune of \$600,000 in taxpayer funds — if he did all those things and then tried to obstruct the federal investigation into his case, as alleged, then he deserves the

severest punishment that the law can impose.

Such acts are not, as some say, standard operating procedure for powerful members of Congress. The things charged in the indictment were never accepted, at least not by the public. If Mr. Rostenkowski prevails by convincing jurors that he did not behave as charged, good for him. But if he prevails with a defense of "it's the way Congress works, everybody does it," then shame on him and on Congress.

—The Baltimore Sun

A Worrying Tendency to Explain, to Blur, to Forget

By Peter Schneider

BERLIN — No, there was really no place for us Germans at the D-Day celebrations on the beaches of Normandy.

The simplest reason for the Allies' refusal to invite us is the most telling. From everything we know about that day, it was not the Germans who landed near Caen to free Europe from fascism.

The Russians have a significantly better reason to be upset over not being invited. Without the Red Army's victories at Stalingrad and Kursk and in Byelorussia, the Allied invasion forces would never have advanced so quickly to the Rhine.

It is true that the Red Army liberated "its" part of Europe, then forced it under Stalin's yoke. But it wouldn't have done any harm to remind the world and the Russians of the really liberating part that their Great Patriotic War played in the fight against fascism.

What does it mean that German politicians wanted to take part in the festivities in Normandy and were deeply hurt that they were not included? What in God's name did they want to celebrate there? The beginning of Germany's defeat? The beginning of France's release from German occupation?

Are they going to come begging next year for an invitation to the day memorializing the liberation of Auschwitz?

There is a pattern here. To this day, the unconscious attempt to efface the difference between assailant and assailed characterizes the Germans' view of themselves and the stance they take on issues.

It shaped the sympathy people felt after the war for those who "went along" with the Nazis. It generated Ronald Reagan's and Helmut Kohl's handshake of "reconciliation" at Bitburg in 1985.

It inspired the attempt to memorialize both World War II victims and perpetrators with a monument in Berlin last year. It manifests itself in the warning not to take the wrong stand in the Balkans and Rwanda.

It governs the empathy people feel for those who collaborated with the East German Communist regime and the skeptical

approach they take to former dissidents.

The success of Steven Spielberg's film "Schindler's List" in Germany produced an interesting side effect. For the first time since World War II, the public took an interest in the "other" Schindlers — the unsung, ordinary heroes who, without benefit of a resistance group or an anti-fascist organization, took it upon themselves to conceal and rescue Jews from the Nazi executioners.

About 10,000 Jews went underground during the last years of the Third Reich. Half were in Berlin, where about 1,400 survived, thanks to help from their "Aryan" friends and neighbors.

Measured against the original number of Jews living in the city — about 170,000 — that is a terribly small number. But the number 1,400 tells us something else. Given the logistics of survival — the trick of finding a safe haven, the sometimes daily flight from one hideout to the next — it is apparent that several thousand "Aryans" were involved in this perilous effort.

Until Mr. Spielberg's film came along, these facts and stories were locked away in the publications of the specialist press.

One might ask why it took a Hollywood film to acquaint us with these "other" Germans. Why were they honored only in Israel and not in Germany? Why aren't there any streets named after them? Why are their stories being read in the schools only now?

All these years after the war, one answer still rings true. Whenever Germans would try to memorialize one of these other heroes, the world would interpret it as an outrageous attempt at self-absolution by a nation of perpetrators. It is a natural objection — but does it make sense?

Does Mr. Spielberg's film exonerate the Germans? The very opposite seems the case. The story of one "good" German highlights the question why, if one German could successfully intervene, there weren't a lot more

Schindlers. If one could shelter a few targets from the state terror apparatus, then everyone who served or covered for it can no longer say that is why, after the war, Germans avoided or didn't speak of the other Schindlers.

Their example contradicted the justification myth of those who went along with the Nazis — that "there wasn't anything you could do about it," that "anyone would have done the same," that there are situations in which one has "no choice."

This myth had the advantage of reducing the difference between perpetrator and victim.

In the same vein, a well-known postwar phrase has now surfaced in the debate over the "second German past," that of East Germany: "No one who wasn't there knows what it was like — so don't pass judgment."

To the extent that this statement dampens the arrogance of someone who has never been tested, it is an appropriate warning.

The final phrase — "so don't pass judgment" — is peculiar, though. Why not judge? Only the incurably self-righteous will claim they would have resisted blackmail by

the Stasi, which shunned no method short of torture. But if I or some other person gave in and blew the whistle on a dissident colleague, isn't it only right that I or this other person be judged?

And what is wrong with honoring the not inconsiderable number who did in fact refuse to collaborate?

Why is it that West Germans positively delight in confessing that "I'm no hero," or "given certain circumstances, of course I would have been an informant, too?"

The playwright Heiner Müller recently suggested that we have a human right to be judged. If there were 100 many cowardly, maybe, if there were 100 many heroes, it might even seem a bold assertion.

At the same time, though, we would then have to proclaim our right to other equally human and undervalued urges, such as passivity, self-interest and complicity.

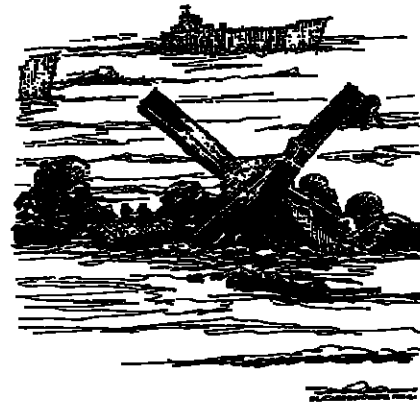
By dint of selective memory, Akkie De Gaspert and Charles de Gaulle cast the anti-fascist resistance in their countries as a national trait, and based the identity of the new Italian and French republics on that assertion.

A people responsible for the Holocaust and not have the same option. But where is it written that the Germans need, out of "solidarity" with the many who went along with the Nazis, to forget the not inconsiderable number of their compatriots who showed courage, resourcefulness and decency?

France and Germany have just agreed that for the first time since World War II, German troops will march down the Champs-Élysées this Bastille Day as part of the European Union's fledgling army.

By extension, wouldn't the D-Day celebrations provide the Germans a good opportunity finally to pardon the tens of thousands of deserters who turned their backs on Hitler's criminal war and went into hiding or over to the enemy — even in Normandy?

The writer is author of "The German Comedy," a collection of essays. This was translated from the German by Leigh Hafrey for The New York Times.



"Next time, we're taking the Channel."

Europeans Are Managing Once Again Not to Vote About Europe

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Once again, elections to the European Parliament are about practically everything except whether Europe. In most countries, the vote this week has been turned into a lackluster dress rehearsal for the next national election, still the real base of power for European decision-making.

That is the true reason for the "democratic deficit" that political leaders pretend to regret, not the clump of bureaucrats in Brussels trying to homogenize the level of law-mower noise or the content of sausages. Yet there are critical issues that will be settled in the next couple of years which will determine whether there will indeed be a European power generation from now and probably what kind of Germany and Russia will emerge.

In 1979, Willy Brandt, then German chancellor, pushed through direct elections to the European Parliament, whose members were previously chosen by the national legislatures, in

hopes of bringing it closer to people and giving more lively content to the sense of European citizenship.

So far, it hasn't worked. The Parliament has received additional powers under the Maastricht treaty, which converted the European Community into the ambitious European Union. But few people are aware of it, and it still isn't enough to make them feel that they really have a stake in who votes for what in Strasbourg.

There is already too much Europe, in the sense of interdependence and integration, for disengagement and what is being called "rationalization" of many basic policies to be conceivable, and there is far from enough to be sure that it will plunge, or even stumble, on to become the "strong and united" Europe that President Bill Clinton said the United States wants for a partner.

Failure to devise an effective policy to end the war nearby in Bosnia is

widely seen as the most flagrant example of institutional Europe's lack of will and cohesion. Yet a group of French intellectuals who sought to draw attention to it by entering a list of parliamentary candidates called "Europe Begins at Sarajevo" succeeded only in demonstrating their vanity and noisy irresponsibility.

They attacked and insulted practically everybody on the French political scene, with polished rhetorical eloquence and spite, and withdrew three days later as though they had accomplished something.

In the course of demanding removal of the arms embargo on Bosnia, a way of ducking out of the burden of involvement while sounding virtuous and compassionate about the war, they managed to insinuate a charge that the United States is now secretly arming Bosnian Muslims.

This charge has been made repeatedly in the French press lately, al-

ways incidentally, without any specifics, any evidence, any attribution. It has been deliberately inspired by the French Foreign Ministry, presumably as a way of coercing Washington to put pressure on the Bosnians to settle for less territory than they think they can win if they go on fighting. But the motive is not clear, no more than the basis for the accusation, which American officials deny.

That is a murky side issue, part of the devious way the game of international politics is still played. To the extent that the big issues of what kind of Europe lies ahead are put before the public, it is in opposition ostensibly to Maastricht but actually to the very idea of strengthening Europe at the expense of its sovereign states.

Still, it is revealing that few of the nostalgic nationalists dare say so outright, even in Britain, where they are called "Euroskeptics" instead of flat "anti-Europeans." The pro-Europeans find it hard to articulate their cause in a way to revive enthusiasm, although

improving economies are starting to provide a better climate, and the string of World War II 50th anniversaries coming to a climax on V-E Day next May should be a reminder of why making Europe is necessary.

It has already been decided that there will soon be a substantially bigger Europe, forcing institutional change. But what kind — stronger, weaker or most likely a mixture — is the pressing question.

If their voters agree, which is not guaranteed, then Austria, Finland, Sweden and Norway will join in January. Attention will then have to swing to when, not whether, more East Europeans will be admitted.

Once again, the decisive watershed on whether Europe has been pushed to the horizon. Too bad none of the political leaders, who are making Europe, took the trouble to seek clear affirmation of the course from their voters at this last election before the map of European Union changes.

© Flora Lewis

Is There Really Room for the Russians?

By Frederic Bonnard

RUSSELS — In a spectacular appearance in Brussels last month, Defense Minister Pavel Grachev made another move to establish Russia as a major world player. Currently Moscow's main purpose, NATO will now have to move quickly and skillfully to ensure that it maintains its own purpose.

Speaking to defense ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization,

Russia's rather surprising proposal would leave NATO emasculated.

General Grachev accused the alliance of believing that Russia, with its nuclear arsenal, continued to pose a military threat. He contended that NATO's main purpose today was to maintain its position as the most powerful military structure on the European continent. He then proceeded to propose measures to ensure that it would cease to be so.

Indeed, NATO's members know

that the alliance — with its trans-Atlantic solidarity, integrated military structure and consultation mechanism — cannot be challenged militarily by any outsider. Its power is fully recognized and is the chief reason neighboring countries are clamoring for admission.

NATO's answer to the clamoring was the Partnership for Peace program. Participants are granted political and military representation at NATO, regular consultation and extensive military cooperation, but no voice in the direction of the alliance.

The offer was made to the former Soviet-bloc countries, all of which already participate in the North Atlantic Cooperation Council, or NACC, and to members of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Twenty of them have since signed on. The Russian government, after initially indicating a desire to join, reversed course after the NATO air strikes in Bosnia on April 10. Its membership in

the program was left in abeyance.

But what General Grachev brought to Brussels last month was unexpected. He declared that Russia intended to join the program. And he proposed a new European security structure in which NATO would work on the same level with the European Union, the Western European Union and the Commonwealth of Independent States. But this level would be subordinate to the North Atlantic Cooperation Council, presently consisting of 38 members, which in turn would take instructions from the 52-member CSE.

Further, within NATO itself, General Grachev requested permanent consultation rights for Russia on all European and world security problems at both political and military levels. This would give the Russians access to all intelligence and data available to NATO. It would also allow Moscow to impede decisions.

Placing NATO under a UN-type superstructure would effectively prevent it from taking any actions not agreed by the whole of the CSE. The alliance would be emasculated.

Next Door to Rwanda, Yet More Death

By David Gritten

LONDON — We are by now accustomed to hearing of "forgotten" prisoners, languishing in jail cells all over the globe for daring to express political dissent. Yet the entire nation of Burundi has become forgotten — overshadowed by the recent appalling massacres in neighboring Rwanda.

In fact it is hard to imagine events more pressing than the human rights tragedy that has unfolded in Burundi since October. An attempted military coup then, which failed to unseat the country's first democratically elected government, was the signal for widespread bloodshed. By December, according to one estimate, more than 100,000 people had been killed. Of Burundi's 5.6 million people, nearly 1 million were displaced, most of them fleeing to neighboring countries.

Those unfortunate who sought haven in Rwanda were driven back by the atrocities there; now they live in makeshift camps, exiles in their own country. As many as 200 of these refugees die daily of malnutrition or exposure. Meanwhile, the killing continues. As recently as March, 200 unarmed civilians, including women and children, were massacred in a night raid on a suburb of the capital, Bujumbura. The perpetrators were armed men, thought to be soldiers.

It is true that a centuries-old tribal rivalry exists between Burundi's two main ethnic groups — the majority Hutu, who control the government, and the minority Tutsi, including most of Burundi's military. Yet the cycle of widespread slaughter cannot be attributed solely to ethnic vio-

lence. That serves as easy justification for outsiders to distance themselves from concern over Burundi, unable to comprehend the deeply rooted tribal tensions.

The root cause of the Burundi tragedy is that elite groups from both factions are inciting murderous violence and revenge killings; these are devastating a largely rural population that otherwise lives harmoniously. Evidence suggests that both government and military authorities have actively encouraged civilians to take the law into their hands and kill members of rival ethnic groups.

Tharcisse Bigirimana, 16, would see it that way. In October, he and 180 other Tutsi adults and children were rounded up in Burundi's Ruyigi Province by a group of Hutu civilians armed with spears, knives and machetes. They were made to lie on the ground before being beaten and killed. Tharcisse was one of only two survivors, but he lost 10 family members. He is now in a refugee camp.

It is hard to know which is worse: that so many such massacres have taken place, or that they continue without apparent repercussion. The international community, in any case, must try to end the murderous cycle.

In the 32 years of Burundi's independence, killings on a comparable scale have occurred periodically — in the first military coup of 1965, then in 1969, 1972, 1988 and 1991. In 1972 alone, more than 80,000 people, mostly Hutu, were killed by armed forces.

Yet no outside power has held the perpetrators accountable.

Previous governments have refused to allow independent investigations, which could seek those responsible and help bring them to justice. The government did set up a committee of inquiry into the October massacres, but it has yet to begin work.

In this dire situation, the only safe bet is that the killings will go on.

Amnesty International believes that the international community must help the Burundi authorities to establish a human rights monitoring presence, and to begin investigating recent political violence. Clearly this is a better strategy than to wait for Burundi's government and military to regulate themselves.

Meanwhile, sustained pressure from the outside is needed to urge Burundi authorities to respect human rights. We know the harsh glare of the world's media is insufficient to persuade Burundi's rulers not to exploit tensions between communities; the massacres of 1988 were a big story for a while, but once the TV cameras and news crews left, the killings resumed.

Only international pressure can produce a rethinking in Burundi: Its elites must be made to believe that armed forces should be impartial to a nation's ethnic groups, that human rights are essential and that those who violate them will be held to account.

The writer, a free-lance journalist, was granted access to Amnesty International files for his research. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.



The leadership in Moscow surely knows that such proposals are unacceptable to the West. But it also knows that NATO is keen to include Russia in the Partnership for Peace. It feels it is playing from strength.

In any case, Russia has succeeded in demonstrating its power to the Central and East Europeans and the Baltic countries, which have been doubtful about Russian intentions.

NATO faces a dilemma. To remain effective, it must retain its military structure and its automatic reaction capability, as well as the tight consultation set-up of its like-thinking members. It must also provide a credible security assurance to the non-member countries that are trying to construct political and economic systems on the Western model. It cannot, therefore, let another organization rally its decisions, nor make them subject to Russian acceptance.

At the same time, Western leaders hope to establish a mutually satisfactory relationship. This is true not only because Russia is a nuclear superpower with large conventional military strength and a dominant geopolitical situation. More important are the genuine moves it has made toward creating a democratic

state, bound by accepted domestic and international legal structures.

Russia must therefore be made to feel that it is a responsible member of the international community, with a voice that counts.

At the forthcoming meeting of the North Atlantic Council, to open Thursday in Istanbul, NATO foreign ministers should therefore offer Russia extensive consultation on matters of common interest and declare their intention to arrive at common decisions calling for broad cooperation.

They should express a willingness to cooperate in Russian peacekeeping operations on former Soviet territory and accept reciprocal Russian cooperation elsewhere.

Such a unilateral declaration would recognize Russia's aspirations and give it an effective role, while safeguarding NATO's independence. This would not wholly meet Moscow's expectations, but it would give Russia what it needs most: recognition of its world power status.

The writer is editor of NATO's Sixteen Nations, an independent military journal published in Brussels. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: A Princely Ride

BERLIN — Letters from Scherwin say that a remarkable journey on horseback is about to be undertaken by Prince Adolph Friedrich of Mecklenburg, who has been on a tour in the Holy Land. Prince Adolf, who is an enthusiastic young sportsman, has arranged to ride the whole distance from Pera, Turkey, to the Schwin, accompanied only by his military tutor. This will be on a par with the famous ride of Charles XII of Sweden from Constantinople to his native country.

1919: Death for a Spy

PARIS — A Paris court-martial yesterday (June 7) passed sentence of death on Rodolf Franck, a clever Austrian spy, who, by the use of forged papers, had managed to remain in Paris until July 1918. When the Germans were shelling Paris with "Big Bertha," Franck noted the points where the shells fell and the information he sent to the Germans

enabled them to correct their range. A man of 54, Franck was formerly a major in the Austrian army. He deemed it advisable to go to Spain last July but imprudently crossed the frontier to claim some luggage at Hendaye, where he was arrested.

1944: Allies Near Caen

WITH ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCES — [From our New York edition:] Our forward troops, rested after snatching a few hours' sleep last night (June 6), are moving steadily forward against undiminished German resistance. We are on the outskirts of Caen and are joining up with the Canadians. A German tank counter-attack has been smashed. The Luftwaffe is making desperate efforts to hold up our advance and there was constant bombing of the beach area last night. The skies were never without the roar of the arrival of a great air-borne army that landed last night.

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OPINION

War in Korea? Factor In Mass Nuclear Death

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — The Clinton administration has to stare hard at one question every time it considers what to do about the fact that North Korea either has nuclear weapons or all the makings at hand. If it comes to war to roll North Korea back to zero weapons, what would it cost in lives?

The answer from some American nuclear-control specialists is that the war could cost the lives of hundreds of thousands of Asians — most of them American's allies. The possibility of mass death through nuclear radioactive releases as the result of a non-nuclear war is one reason the Clinton administration has to move as carefully and slowly as it has.

And that possibility is why politicians and journalists pushing President

Bill Clinton into much faster and tougher action knowing that it could lead to war have the obligation to calm down or prove that the warnings about nuclear fallout are wrong.

In January I wrote about those warnings after putting them to government officials involved in the crisis. They took them seriously but not to the point of paralysis by total acceptance.

Now the dangers have been summed up again by the Nuclear Control Institute, a Washington think tank. Paul Leventhal, its president, says the institute's calculations of danger have not been refuted.

The Israeli bombing strike against Iraq's nuclear reactor in 1981 is an enticing memory. And North Korea's two small weapon-capable reactors might be bombed in such a way as to collapse in on themselves, causing minimal radioactive release.

But South Korea also has nuclear reactors — nine, and large. They produce 40 percent of the country's electricity. The institute says all are within range of North Korean bombers or missiles.

The institute's warning is heavy: If any of the South's reactors were destroyed, the fallout would be Chernobyl-plus. Radiation would cover 2,000 to 5,000 square miles (5,000 to 13,000 square kilometers), bringing death or fatal cancers to South Koreans, Japanese and American servicemen.

The South's reactors range up to 950 megawatts, for a total of 7,000. The poisonous strontium and cesium in the core of one 1,000-megawatt reactor is equivalent to the fallout of 350 to 450 nuclear weapons. And since some of South Korea's reactors are in clusters, the total danger is incalculable.

Even if war was imminent, the Nuclear Control Institute says, South Korea could not shut down its reactors fast enough to prevent major radioactive releases in case of attack.

U.S. officials dispute this now. They say that "hardening" of South Korea's reactors against attack has been going on. They do not deny possible radiation danger. But they insist that they are more concerned with the damage and losses North Korea could cause by attacks on South Korean and U.S. non-nuclear targets.

I doubt that will ease Asian minds. Knowledgeable scientists should get into the debate fast. War must not start because the radiation threat has not been examined in public.



America's China Policy Is Back on Course

By Henry A. Kissinger and Cyrus R. Vance

NEW YORK — Presidents rarely have the luxury of making easy decisions. By definition, when an issue reaches the Oval Office, its resolution will demand trade-offs.

President Bill Clinton made a difficult but correct decision in extending most-favored-nation trading status to China and in decoupling that status from the objective of promoting better human rights in China. The result is a new China policy, which will better serve both American interests and those of the world's most rapidly developing region.

America's broader interests in Asia require a reasonable relationship with the region's emerging superpower. Peace and economic progress in Asia are in America's interest and require Chinese-American cooperation. Lacking the pattern of cooperation developed by the European countries since World War II, Asia bristles with potential disagreements. Stability there is in America's interest but is only possible if both America and China are engaged in its pursuit.

Withholding most-favored-nation status would have ruptured one of the world's most important bilateral and potentially productive relationships.

services and ideas, an expanding private economy is the best guarantee of a more pluralistic Chinese society.

Mr. Clinton's courageous decision does not mean that America is abandoning its support for human rights in China. But as the president said, "We cannot help change human rights in China if we are not there." The issue is not whether to continue pursuing better human rights in China but how best to balance this objective with other American interests. By placing its legitimate human rights concerns in the broader context of overall relations, the United States is more likely to see results.

The administration's new China policy opens the door to broadening and strengthening the relationship with China without abandoning America's historic values. Pursuing better relations with Beijing is not a favor which America bestows on China. It is in America's interests. America and China need each other in their mutual search for regional stability. America needs China's cooperation on any number of major issues, such as dealing with North Korea, the proliferation of advanced weapons technology and threats to the environment.

Bilateral relations can now be broadened and strengthened.

would surely have retaliated against American commercial interests. The losses would have been: American consumers, who by some estimates would have to pay \$10 billion more each year for higher-priced imports; American workers, some 165,000 of whose jobs depend on U.S. exports to China; and American businesses, which last year sold almost \$9 billion worth of goods to China. European, Japanese and other businesses would have rushed to fill the resulting vacuum. America would have been isolated, not China.

Moreover, suspension of most-favored-nation status for China would have poked a stick in the wheels of the rapidly growing private economy there. China's private sector already accounts for more than half of the country's gross domestic product and has been a major force for liberalizing Chinese society. Since China's economic reforms began 15 years ago, rural incomes have tripled, and urban incomes have doubled. By giving Chinese men and women access to jobs, more income, better goods and

China has a dynamic economy in the world's most rapidly developing region. If the United States had cut off most-favored-nation trading status, China

China's cooperation on these matters cannot be taken for granted. China will base its decisions on a hard-headed assessment of its own national interests, as will the United States. Settling the trade-rights issue, vital as it is, does not guarantee smooth sailing on other issues, such as Tibet or nuclear proliferation. But cooperation is more likely to be forthcoming on such important issues if Washington and Beijing both work to strengthen the central strategic relationship.

Mr. Kissinger, a former secretary of state, is president of Kissinger Associates, an international consulting firm. Mr. Vance, secretary of state in the Carter administration, is a partner with Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett, a law firm in New York. They contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

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The New York Times.

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Mirror, Mirror, on the White House Wall

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON — Bob Woodward calls his new book "The Agenda." But he could have called it "Re-engineering the White House," which is how Bill Clinton should read it. The book details a chaotic presidency, a dormitory style of "What's up?" management, in which meetings

probably the most interesting figure in the Clinton White House is David Gergen. His role by now has been reduced. But his appointment as White House counselor symbolizes a president who does not know his own mind. Brought in to oversee the presidential message, Mr. Gergen sends a confused one himself. Although a nominal independent, he worked for three recent Republican presidents, and was seen by many of Mr. Clinton's aides as representing what Mr. Clinton campaigned against.

"Where is the hallowed ground?" Mr. Woodward asks Mr. Clinton's political consultant, James Carville, as asking, "Where does he stand? What does he stand for?"

MEANWHILE

follow meetings and nothing much gets decided. The White House mess, it turns out, is not a place to eat but the way the place is run.

The surprising thing about Mr. Woodward's book is how unsurprising it is. Its detail is both gripping and, sometimes, shocking, but in general it conforms to much of what has been written about the Clinton White House. Deen Myers, the press secretary who is often characterized as out of the loop, isn't even mentioned. The White House chief of staff, Thomas McLarty, sometimes portrayed as in over his head, is a drowning victim in this book.

In different ways, others in the book ask the same question. It is not, really, a new one. Back during the campaign, this or that Clinton aide would confess underlying doubts about their candidate. Was he, one of them asked me, a Democratic George Bush — lacking core political values except, of course, the overriding one to win election? Nothing in Mr. Woodward's book puts that question to rest.

It is for that reason that Mr. Gergen takes on symbolic importance. At one point, for instance, Mr. Woodward reports that Mr. Gergen balked at a proposed speech text that would have had Mr. Clinton say, "It's been 30 years since a president has asked Americans to take personal responsibility for our country's future." Mr. Gergen saw this as a shot at his old bosses — Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford

and Ronald Reagan — and rewrote that section to the exasperation of the presidential speech writers. Worse, from their point of view, Mr. Clinton said he liked it better than the original — and then, characteristically, gave the original version anyway.

Mr. Gergen, asked while at the D-Day celebration to comment on Mr. Woodward's book, belittled it by saying it was mostly about "process." Indeed it is. But in the Clinton White House, process begets policy. The endless meetings, the shouting matches, the inability to bring almost anything to a resolution, has had its policy implications. Bosnia, Haiti and the sloppy and tardy appointments of Supreme Court justices are all the products of a "process" run amok.

Still, it's hard to read this book and not come away liking Mr. Clinton. The man is omnivorous, with a gargantuan appetite for meetings, readings and the contrary views of others. He is engaged by detail. At times it seems what he needs most is a president.

It is clear that Mr. Clinton needs a new chief of staff. It's clear he ought to have a press secretary who has his confidence. It's also clear that he ought to decide whether his message is mostly Gergen or mostly Carville — the two could not be more different.

Mostly, though, Mr. Clinton has to understand that Mr. Woodward has held up a mirror. This is the way his White House looks. The image is not entirely unappealing, but it does cry out for re-engineering. The place to start is with Bill Clinton himself. He's too many things to too many people.

Washington Post Writers Group.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Cambodia: The Work to Do

In his June 1 opinion column, "Bangkok's Military Complicity With the Khmer Rouge Must End," Morton Abramowitz describes the continuing threat posed by the Khmer Rouge. In addition to ensuring that assistance to the Khmer Rouge is cut off from Thailand or any other source, other steps should be taken toward promoting long-term stability in Cambodia.

To increase the professionalism of the military, it is clear that administrative, payroll, logistic and other support should be provided to the presently underpaid, corrupt and badly led Cambodian armed forces. This support should not include weapons and ammunition, however, which would run a substantial risk of diversion to the Khmer Rouge.

In addition, demining efforts should be stepped up.

Grass-roots development assistance along the lines provided by the United Nations' Cambodian Reconstruction and Reintegration program also needs to be expanded. Effective rural development would be the best long-term weapon against the Khmer Rouge.

LIONEL ROSENBLATT,
President,
Refugees International,
Washington.

Hiding Behind 'Tribalism'

To say that "tribalism" was the cause of the slaughter in Rwanda has made it all too easy for the Northern, white world to throw up its hands and let it happen. It fits the appalling colonial notion that Africans are savages, that nothing can be done to help them from themselves. Perhaps someone should

ask why the Bosnian conflict is not attributed to "tribalism."

LAURA CAMPBELL,
Rome.

In an age when the inhumanity of such places as Bosnia and Rwanda dominates the headlines, what a joy it was to follow the recent inauguration of Nelson Mandela as the first black president of South Africa. I was especially struck by the spirit of reconciliation that prevailed between Mandela and Frederik de Klerk, both recipients of the Nobel Peace Prize. I hope that their example can serve as a guiding light for those brave souls who strive for peace and justice in other countries torn by ethnic, religious or racial conflict.

DAVID M. LEEGE,
Cotonou, Benin.

Germany Then and Now

Regarding "The Untimely Exclusion of Germany and Russia From a Friendly Fate" (Fifty Years After D-Day, May 2):

I agree with Zbigniew Brzezinski's conclusions that a democratic Germany is a valuable and important part of Europe and that much remains to be done to bring Russia to that level. But I disagree with his assertion that this can and should have been partly manifested in allowing Germany and Russia to take part in the celebrations marking the 50th anniversary of D-Day.

As far as Russia is concerned, not one Russian soldier took part in D-Day. The Red Army fought many heroic battles and suffered tragically, but if we had allowed the Russians to join in the commemoration, why not then have included the Japanese, Chinese and every other

er nation that fought in World War II? Including Germany also would have been odd. Along with the marching Allied veterans, should there have been aging Wehrmacht soldiers? What about aging members of the SS?

Anniversaries are like birthdays, but on this occasion we were not only celebrating life but commemorating death.

ERIC SEAN GOLDSTEIN,
Oxford, England.

Any German presence on June 6, 1994, would, by definition, have symbolized the presence of the Germany that was there in 1944, the Germany of Auschwitz and the Germany that tried to destroy humanity. I say "no" to a reconciliation with that Germany.

JIM PRICE,
Trieste, Italy.

What's Wrong With Opera

Regarding "Tosca in the Abstract" (Features, May 25) by David Stevens:

Music lovers should say bravo for this intelligent critique of what's wrong with the Opera at the Bastille. The author takes the recent production of "Tosca" to make his point about the absurdities produced at this new opera house, for which we had such high hopes.

But the problem goes back further. Perhaps it's the difference in philosophy of how opera is staged in Europe and in America. American opera houses take the attitude that a composer had ideas of how operas were to be staged. That meant beautiful costumes and also beautiful scenery. They are traditional and play to sold-out houses.

Here, or at least in Paris, operas are

staged to show the talent (or lack of such) of directors. The more bizarre the better. Take the recent production of Wagner's "Dutchman." The boat was a series of plastic ice cubes, meant to look like an iceberg. The spinning-wheel scene was a factory making plastic table covers. No wonder the singers seemed lost. Is that why tickets were so easy to find? At least for people with the money to throw away on a wasted evening.

IRVING LEVIN,
Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

A Tax We Can Live With

I think Isaac Regelson's call (Letters, April 27) for a surtax on weapons sales to subsidize UN peacekeeping operations is absolutely brilliant.

JOHN LAUENER,
Milan.

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In Paris, the Return of the Furies

By Joan Dupont

PARIS — Revolution and resistance are themes that ripple through 30 years of Ariane Mnouchkine's extraordinary Théâtre du Soleil. She has revolutionized the stage, making popular theater in hard places — the wooden seats at the Cartoucherie are very hard indeed — mixing genres and crossing borders.

The Frenchwoman that Le Monde refers to as "our greatest man of living theater" has created a company that looks like no other. Actors make Shakespearean entrances and exits in Japanese Noh masks and perform Euripides to Indian ritual dances. Her Shakespeare cycle traveled to Munich and Los Angeles and her Greek tragedies ("Les Atrides") toured Europe and had a triumphant run at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

These days, every show brings in rapt audiences — Mnouchkine is feted and bowed down to, a surprising twist for a champion of the 1960s counterculture. Her first collective creation at the Cartoucherie, "1789," was improvised street theater, tightly orchestrated, since a succession of dramas had appeared, spurred by that same vitality, as if they were staged a hairbreadth from events like the French Revolution.

Yet, with the exception of Hélène Cixous' plays like "L'Histoire Terrible mais Inachevée de Norodom Sihanouk, Roi de Cambodge" (The Terrible, Unfinished Story of Norodom Sihanouk, King of Cambodia, of 1985) and "L'Indiade" (1987-88), Mnouchkine has rarely treated recent history.

"La Ville Parjure ou le Réveil des Erinyes" (The Deceiving City or The Awakening of the Furies), a new play by Cixous, brings back the

Furies to deal with scandal of the decade: the infection of hemophiliacs by the AIDS virus.

The stage where Agamemnon waited for a fair wind to sail for Troy is designed as another kind of walled city, a putty-colored tent city set in a vast cemetery. The walls are decorated with inscriptions — Christian and Hebrew — in a shelter for the sick and homeless. Beggars limp

Mnouchkine gives this cast of characters mythic proportions.

on, dragging their bundles, and a group of bag ladies huddles in the stone crevices. A Greek chorus revived. The cemetery janitor, an old crane, plays chief sage and storyteller: the others call her Aeschylus.

A pale young mother with gray hair takes center stage; she talks about leaving this plagued city about doctors "wolves dressed in white" who were responsible for the death of her sons. She would like to hear a word of regret, a request for pardon from the public figures who betrayed her trust and mishandled her sad case — doctors, lawyers, ministers of health and wealth. The boys come back to visit their mother in a dream. An angel of death, a gaunt bird of prey straddles the gate.

Three weird sisters make their entrance; they are Furies who cackle with graveyard humor and fit right in with this gang of the living dead. After spending 5,000 years underground, the Furies have been driven to the surface, they have a job to do and set about bringing the public servants to trial.

"One day the lambs learned that their shepherds were wolves," Cixous says in her introduction to the drama. The story of hemophiliacs, infected by transfusions of HIV-contaminated blood, is a scandal that won't go away. This is the contemporary tragedy that Cixous and Mnouchkine have taken before public opinion at the Cartoucherie.

Mnouchkine has spent so much time with the Greeks, she knows how to make their skulking warriors and belligerent Furies human. Where she demystified the heroic Achilles, she gives this cast of characters mythic proportions — Achilles had only his heel to worry about; these notables are slated to wander forever in some ecumenical hell. The women, with few exceptions, are heroines — the Mother Courage figure, the wise old witches, even the Furies have a pungent charm.

The troupe has lost some brilliant members since "Les Atrides," but Renata Ramos Maza, a newcomer, makes a touching mother. Myriam Azemot is a fine Aeschylus: more Jewish mama than Greek poet, she provides comic relief. There are eruptions of harsh Brechtian humor among the rumbles of doom, but although actors rush the stage with a conquering step, there is a back and forth rhythm rather than a forward sweep to the action.

Nathalie Thomas and Marie-Hélène Bouvet have designed faded rags for the disinherited, sleek black coats for the wicked and bright red tops for the dead boys, and you can feel the director's steady gaze, meeting out justice. Mnouchkine's artistry is such that she can keep an audience on edge for hours, but perhaps not for the entire six hours that this two-part drama takes to unfold.

Joan Dupont is a Paris-based writer specializing in the arts.



A scene from Hélène Cixous' "La Ville Parjure," directed by Ariane Mnouchkine at the Théâtre du Soleil.

Shiro Toyoda: Retrospective For Film Master

By Christine Chapman

NEW YORK — The film director Shiro Toyoda, from the Golden Age of Japanese cinema, the 1950s and 1960s, is being honored for the first time in the United States on both East and West coasts in a retrospective of movies he made from 1937 to 1973.

In New York at the Japan Society (through June 24) and in Berkeley, California, at the Pacific Film Archive (through June 30), Toyoda, celebrated in Japan as the cinematic interpreter of *jūn-jū-gaku*, or pure literature, alerts a new generation to techniques of realism and ideas about feminism that are integral to films he made 30 and 40 years ago.

"My interests are in strong, living personalities among the common people — those who after being knocked and kicked never fall

or sink," he once explained to an interviewer.

He might have been describing himself. Born in Kyoto in 1906, he was a sickly boy who fell in love with literature and theater. He went to Tokyo to become a playwright but was advised by his teacher to try the movie business.

At 18 he joined the Shochiku Kamata Studio and worked as an assistant director. His first film he was assigned to another. Both failed commercially and Toyoda was told to train for another five years. By that time silent films had given way to talkies and changing studios in 1936, Toyoda got the chance to turn a best-selling novel, "Wakai Hito" (Young People), into a hit.

During his 47-year career he made more than 60 films and became a major director along with his contemporaries Akira Kurosawa and Yasujiro Ozu. He died in 1977 at 71, earning the American Film Institute's praise as "a master adapter, a true actor's director and one of the Japanese cinema's finest craftsmen."

Toyoda and his parent studio, Toho, drew plots from the best work of the literary elite. The Japanese obsession, or affectation, with labeling seemingly serious novels by important writers as "pure literature" was a bonanza for directors of Toyoda's artistry. He popularized the novels for masses of moviegoers to whom they became real life, not fiction. His innovative use of the camera to create shifting



Hisaya Morishige in Toyoda's "Twilight Years" (1973).

points-of-view and his penchant for close-ups gave the work immediacy.

Certainly "Snow Country," by the Nobel Prize winner Yasunari Kawabata, is remembered as much for Toyoda's interpretation as it is for Kawabata's sensuous prose. Those images of tall snow walls and small straw-capped figures walking through them are unforgettable.

PRODUCED in 1957 from the novel, which was written between 1924 and 1947, "Snow Country," or "Yukiguni," shows Toyoda at his best and most timeless. The charm and tedium come from the same source: a realistic technique that pays close attention to the details of rooms, alleys and streets, the changing of clothes, the repetition of lovers' quarrels. Toyoda puts the viewer in another world and leaves him there too long.

The only problem I have with him is that occasionally he's redun-

dant," said Kyoko Hirano, the director of the Japan Society's Film Center. "Americans in particular may feel that 20 minutes can be cut. But I am amazed by the diversity of his genres: folk legend, comedy, melodrama, tragedy, fantasy. He does them all and gets superb acting from popular stars."

For comic novels like Masuji Iwano's "Ekimae Ryukan," titled "The Hotelman's Holiday" for the 1958 film, Toyoda centers the action on the antics of tourists and hoteliers in a newly prosperous postwar Japan.

The satire on Japan circa 1960 hits the high points: the bustling of a new society, the bravado of the entrepreneur, the good humor and ingenuity of the little guy trying to step up. Toyoda's camera doesn't dwell on emotion here but on the relentless pace of urban life.

Christine Chapman is a free-lance journalist specializing in the arts.

The Rebirth at Glyndebourne

By Henry Pleasants

GLYNDEBOURNE, England — The challenge to the architect Michael Hopkins at Glyndebourne was to blend a modernly efficient opera house with the bucolic environment of a country mansion in rural East Sussex. He has triumphed.

The debut opera for the new house was Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro," celebrating to the day the 60th anniversary of the birth of the Glyndebourne Festival Opera in 1934, the eccentric idea of a wealthy country squire and opera lover, John Christie, now perpetuated and administered by his son, Sir George Christie.

The new theater is, like its predecessor, an annex to the manor house, but much larger. More spacious and higher, seating 1,300 as opposed to 800 in the old house, thus permit-

ting a limited number of lower-priced seats, plus standing room.

What astonishes the visitor is to be reminded not of a modern theater, but of a 17th- or 18th-century European Baroque theater — horseshoe-shaped, with three tiers above the parterre and elevated foyer circle. It is intimate, if not so cozy (and uncomfortable) as the old house, and while the bucolic setting has, to some extent, been compromised, it has not been violated.

The improvement in technical efficiency, spaciousness and sight lines more than compensates for what may have been lost. The adjoining meadows where sheep still safely graze provide the essential frame.

As for the vital matter of acoustics, assessments have been generally favorable, although varied, depending upon where the listener has been sitting. For those listening from the foyer circle beneath an overhanging balcony, the singers seem unduly favored over the orchestra. Some of those placed forward in the stalls have reported the opposite.

The opening "Marriage of Figaro" was typical Glyndebourne: an international cast of mostly youngish, but by no means inexperienced, singers, thoroughly rehearsed. Outstanding is the American Renée Fleming as the Countess.

The London Philharmonic under Bernard Haitink, the festival's music director from 1978 to 1989, provided, as always at Glyndebourne, exemplary support. Musical virtues compensate for too busy a staging by Stephen Medall and sets by John Gmter appropriate neither to Mozart/Da Ponte nor to the new house.

The season continues through Aug. 25, with "The Marriage of Figaro" in repertoire through July 15. There are new productions of Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin" and Mozart's "Don Giovanni" and revivals of Stravinsky's "The Rake's Progress" and Britten's "Peter Grimes."

Henry Pleasants is a London-based author and critic who specializes in music and opera.

A Humane and Endearing Lear

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON — The Robert Stephens "King Lear" has come, trailing clouds of his reborn theatrical glory, from Stratford to the Barbican in Adrian Noble's Royal Shakespeare Company production. Noble, here as in the Kenneth Branagh "Hamlet" and the less successful Derek Jacobi "Macbeth," is intent on telling the tale: His Shakespeare is not so much the Elizabethan poet as the Victorian novelist, and Noble sets out the story much after the fashion in which 1930s Hollywood directors like George Cukor would tackle the classics, going heavy on the narrative and light on interpretation of character.

Thus Stephens' Lear is an endearing old buffer, midway from Edward VII to George V perhaps. He strips himself easily of his kingdom and majesty, falls out with his daughters and heads off into the storm only then to discover

he has come somewhat lightly dressed for the inclement weather. This is not, perhaps, a great Lear, but it is one of the most humane and touching and accessible I have ever seen.

Around him, Noble has assembled a cast all of whom wondrously make you reconsider their characters too: Jenny Quavie is the Regan who can cry even as she punishes her father's vanity;

LONDON THEATER

Simon Russell Beale, the strange, sinister Edgar; Owen Teale, the mad, matinee-idol Edmund apparently in training on the heath for Heathcliff; David Bradley, a heartbreaking Gloucester. Only when the great globe above the stage weeps and does Noble get threateningly close to a concept gone wrong.

Back in 1935, "Murder in the Cathedral" made T. S. Eliot's name as a playwright and launched one of the most eccentric and short-lived of all British theatrical fashions, that of verse drama. By 1955, it was as dead a form as

Restoration comedy or Victorian melodrama and has since then been only sparingly revived. Thus "Murder in the Cathedral" will come new to many of its audiences, while for better or usually worse, Eliot's fame has a better chance of contemporary survival in "Tom and Viv" or "Cats." Yet Steven Pimlott's steady production at the Barbican Pit, with Michael Feast in the title role, does manage to turn often leaden verse into active drama. As for the rest of the cast, you feel the rock of God is not so much beneath their feet as roamed around their necks.

Only in a wonderfully funny, cynical apologetic, which Eliot admitted he had borrowed in tone and style from Shaw's epilogue to "Saint Joan," does his play really leap to life. What has been for a couple of hours a tone poem written in the form of sermons suddenly becomes a black comedy in which the four murdering knights defend themselves: "Was this really murder, or suicide while of ungodly mind," asks one, noting that Thomas à Becket has left his cathedral doors open and invited violence just by standing inside them.

The Kurt Cobain Story: Roadblocks Beset the Film Version

By Richard Harrington

WASHINGTON — "I heard NBC was initially interested but wanted to play down the suicide and the drugs," says Dave Thompson, author of the quick unauthorized bio "Never Fade Away: The Kurt Cobain Story." Thompson is referring to newspaper reports that network television had considered a movie about the short life and sudden death of Nirvana's lead singer.

In the aftermath of three "Long Island Lolita" and

two Menendez brothers movies, such restraint is probably more indicative of Attorney General Janet Reno's tentatious than late-blooming industry censure, though a Los Angeles Times report noted that the networks weren't particularly interested in the youthful demographics of Nirvana fans and felt that older audiences wouldn't know who Cobain was — and probably wouldn't care.

Thompson is an interested observer because the film rights to his paperback book have been picked up by Los Angeles-based Paradigm Talent, which is talking to interested producers and has already assigned one of its clients, Richard DiLello, to write the script. DiLello, who has written scripts for "Colors" and

"Bad Boys," is best known in music circles as the author of the Beatles biography "The Longest Cocktail Party: An Insider's Diary of the Beatles." DiLello was "house hippie" and public relations director at Apple Records from 1968 to 1970.

Some people don't like even the idea of a Cobain film. "It's just being so exploitive of something so tragic," says Janet Billig of Gold Mountain, Nirvana's management company. "The whole idea of it is really upsetting. I can't find a word in the English language strong enough to express how we all feel about this."

"Michael Azzarad's book 'Come As You Are' is truly the Nirvana story," says Thompson. Azzarad, whose book was also unauthorized but written with

the cooperation of the band, has reportedly turned down several offers to sell the film rights.

The Thompson adaptation is not the only Cobain story being shopped: Scenarios have reportedly been offered by Cobain's mother and several associates. "There is a built-in exploitation," says the Paradigm agent Gary Pearl, who purchased the rights to "Never Fade Away." The way to avoid that, he says, "is to have really top talent developing it, people who are interested in the band and the people, and that's what we're searching for."

As for music rights, Pearl remains hopeful. "It would be great to have the support of Geffen [Nirvana's label] and the Cobain estate."

BOOKS

THE WATERWORKS

By E. L. Doctorow. 253 pages. \$23. Random House.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THE inspiration for E. L. Doctorow's haunting new novel, "The Waterworks," clearly comes from a mysteriously sinister four-page story, "The Water Works," which appeared in the author's 1984 collection, "Lives of the Poets." In the story, the narrator follows a black-bearded man to an artificial reservoir somewhere north of a city, and watches as the man pulls a drowned child from the water and drives away in a carriage.

If you take the elements of the story, which appears in slightly altered form as a dream late in the novel, you have the foundation of the mystery unfolded by one Melville, a New York City newspaper editor who describes a strange series of events that took place in 1871. As Melville tells it, early in that year his most brilliant free-lance, Martin Pemberton, announced one day that his father was still living.

speaking in general, of the times, for Pemberton's father, Augustus, was a rich war profiteer and slave who had died a year earlier, yet whose evil spirit Melville saw reflected in the way the corrupt ring of boss William Marcy Tweed kept its political stranglehold on the city.

But when Martin stopped showing up for book-reviewing assignments and Melville started looking into his whereabouts, he learned that the young man had meant what he said quite literally: Twice Martin had recently caught sight of his father riding with other men in a carriage.

To make a fascinatingly ominous mystery seem out and dried, they learned that instead of dying, Augustus Pemberton had struck a Faustian bargain with a menacingly brilliant doctor whose experiments involved the orphaned children of the city. Thus the dark vision of Doctorow's short story is expanded into a nightmare from which Pemberton barely awakes.

much, one can describe "The Waterworks" on one level as a Gothic tale with the same concern about moral science that moved Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley to write "Frankenstein, or the Modern Prometheus." But Doctorow's novel is far from a period piece.

First, the modern elements of the narrative rescue it from datedness: "I want to keep the chronology of things but at the same time to make their pattern sensible, which means

disrupting the chronology," explains Melville at one point. Then, the novel's themes do have their contemporary relevance. Doctorow is not so much commenting on 19th-century science as on any technology undertaken without moral guidelines, and the victimized children could be the innocent homeless of any era. As for the period, which the narrator describes as a time of recovery from the Civil War: This has parallels in the present

post-Vietnam, post-Cold War era, when the country's future commitments have still to be defined.

Yet neither the Gothic plot nor the contemporary thematic parallels are what lend this novel its unusual vitality. What keeps the reader absorbed from page to page is the author's marvelous historical imagination, which conjures an era out of details like the red and blue papers that people used to put in their windowpanes on the Fourth

of July, like the cold showers used in morgues to keep the cadavers fresh and like the anti-Darwinian Sunday sermons that once constituted Monday-morning news.

And what lends the narrative its tension is a familiar quality in Doctorow's fiction, namely the threat he perceives in untrammeled power.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times			This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.		
FICTION					
This Week		Last Week Wk on List			
1	THE CELESTINE PROPHECY, by James Redfield	1	14		
2	INCA GOLD, by Clive Cussler	2	4		
3	REMEMBER ME, by Mary Higgins Clark	2	6		
4	THE BRIDGES OF MADISON COUNTY, by Robert James Waller	5	95		
5	WALKING SHADOW, by Robert B. Parker	1			
6	"K" IS FOR KILLER, by Sue Grafton	4	7		
7	THE FIST OF GOD, by Frederick Forsyth	8	5		
8	THE ALIENIST, by Caleb Carr	7	8		
9	NIGHT PREY, by John Sandford	15	2		
10	THE DAY AFTER TOMORROW, by Allan Folsom	6	7		
11	PRINCE CHARMING, by Julie Garwood	9	2		
12	TUNNEL VISION, by Sara Paretsky	12	60		
13	LIKE WATER FOR CHOCOLATE, by Laura Esquivel	12	60		
14	ACCIDENT, by Danielle Steel	10	16		
15	ALL GOOD THINGS... by Michael Jan Friedman	10	16		
NONFICTION					
1	EMBRACED BY THE LIGHT, by Betty J. Eadie with Curtis Taylor	1	56		
2	STANDING FIRM, by Dan Quayle	2	3		
3	THE BOOK OF VIRTUES, by William J. Bennett	3	24		
4	REBA: My Story, by Reba McEntire with Tom Carter	4	35		
5	BEYOND PEACE, by Richard Nixon	5	3		
6	MIDNIGHT IN THE GARDEN OF GOOD AND EVIL, by John Berendt	5	15		
7	OLD SONGS IN A NEW CAFE, by Robert James Waller	7	8		
8	HOW WE DIE, by Sherwin B. Nuland	8	14		
9	SAVED BY THE LIGHT, by Shannon Brinkley with Paul Perry	9	7		
10	THE HALDEMAN DIARIES, by H. R. Haldean	10	1		
11	SOUL MATES, by Thomas Moore	10	21		
12	DIPLOMACY, by Henry Kissinger	11	2		
13	WOULDN'T TAKE NOTHING FOR MY JOURNEY NOW, by Maya Angelou	14	35		
14	HAVING OUR SAY, by Sarah and A. Elizabeth Delany with Amy Hill Heath	13	27		
15	ZLATKA'S DIARY, by Zlata Filipovic	16	12		
ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS					
1	IN THE KITCHEN WITH ROSE, by Rose Daley	1	6		
2	MAGIC EYE II, by N. E. Thing Enterprises	2	6		
3	MAGIC EYE, by N. E. Thing Enterprises	3	20		
4	WOMEN ARE FROM MARS, MEN ARE FROM VENUS, by John Gray	4	54		

NYSE

Tuesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

30 Month	Div	Hi	PE	100	High	Low	Latest	Close
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1900	1	8	1900	1	8	1900	1	8
1900	1	9	1900	1	9	1900	1	9
1900	1	10	1900	1	10	1900	1	10
1900	1	11	1900	1	11	1900	1	11
1900	1	12	1900	1	12	1900	1	12
1900	2	1	1900	2	1	1900	2	1
1900	2	2	1900	2	2	1900	2	2
1900	2	3	1900	2	3	1900	2	3
1900	2	4	1900	2	4	1900	2	4
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1900	3	2	1900	3	2	1900	3	2
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1900	4	1	1900	4	1	1900	4	1
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1900	5	1	1900	5	1	1900	5	1
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1900	8	2	1900	8	2	1900	8	2
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1900	8	4	1900	8	4	1900	8	4
1900	8	5	1900	8	5	1900	8	5
1900	8	6	1900	8	6	1900	8	6
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1900	8	10	1900	8	10	1900	8	10
1900	8	11	1900	8	11	1900	8	11
1900	8	12	1900	8	12	1900	8	12
1900	9	1	1900	9	1	1900	9	1
1900	9	2	1900	9	2	1900	9	2
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1900	9	12	1900	9	12	1900	9	12
1900	10	1	1900	10	1	1900	10	1
1900	10	2	1900	10	2	1900	10	2
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1900	10	5	1900	10	5	1900	10	5
1900	10	6	1900	10	6	1900	10	6
1900	10	7	1900	10	7	1900	10	7
1900	10	8	1900	10	8	1900	10	8
1900	10	9	1900	10	9	1900	10	9
1900	10	10	1900	10	10	1900	10	10
1900	10	11	1900	10	11	1900	10	11
1900	10	12	1900	10	12	1900	10	12
1900	11	1	1900	11	1	1900	11	1
1900	11	2	1900	11	2	1900	11	2
1900	11	3	1900	11	3	1900	11	3
1900	11	4	1900	11	4	1900	11	4
1900	11	5	1900	11	5	1900	11	5
1900	11	6	1900	11	6	1900	11	6
1900	11	7	1900	11	7	1900	11	7
1900	11	8	1900	11	8	1900	11	8
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1900	12	1	1900	12	1	1900	12	1
1900	12	2	1900	12	2	1900	12	2
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1. 凡在本行開辦之各項業務，其手續費及手續費之徵收，均應依照本行所定之標準辦理。

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一、二、三、四、五、六、七、八、九、十、十一、十二、十三、十四、十五、十六、十七、十八、十九、二十、二十一、二十二、二十三、二十四、二十五、二十六、二十七、二十八、二十九、三十、三十一、三十二、三十三、三十四、三十五、三十六、三十七、三十八、三十九、四十、四十一、四十二、四十三、四十四、四十五、四十六、四十七、四十八、四十九、五十、五十一、五十二、五十三、五十四、五十五、五十六、五十七、五十八、五十九、六十、六十一、六十二、六十三、六十四、六十五、六十六、六十七、六十八、六十九、七十、七十一、七十二、七十三、七十四、七十五、七十六、七十七、七十八、七十九、八十、八十一、八十二、八十三、八十四、八十五、八十六、八十七、八十八、八十九、九十、九十一、九十二、九十三、九十四、九十五、九十六、九十七、九十八、九十九、一百

一、關於我國經濟建設之方針
 二、關於我國經濟建設之步驟
 三、關於我國經濟建設之組織
 四、關於我國經濟建設之經費
 五、關於我國經濟建設之人才
 六、關於我國經濟建設之技術
 七、關於我國經濟建設之交通
 八、關於我國經濟建設之教育
 九、關於我國經濟建設之衛生
 十、關於我國經濟建設之社會
 十一、關於我國經濟建設之文化
 十二、關於我國經濟建設之政治
 十三、關於我國經濟建設之法律
 十四、關於我國經濟建設之道德
 十五、關於我國經濟建設之宗教
 十六、關於我國經濟建設之藝術
 十七、關於我國經濟建設之體育
 十八、關於我國經濟建設之娛樂
 十九、關於我國經濟建設之科學
 二十、關於我國經濟建設之哲學
 二十一、關於我國經濟建設之歷史
 二十二、關於我國經濟建設之地理
 二十三、關於我國經濟建設之生物
 二十四、關於我國經濟建設之物理
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 三十二、關於我國經濟建設之水利
 三十三、關於我國經濟建設之農業
 三十四、關於我國經濟建設之牧業
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 三十九、關於我國經濟建設之棉業
 四十、關於我國經濟建設之毛織業
 四十一、關於我國經濟建設之紙業
 四十二、關於我國經濟建設之印刷業
 四十三、關於我國經濟建設之製藥業
 四十四、關於我國經濟建設之食品業
 四十五、關於我國經濟建設之服裝業
 四十六、關於我國經濟建設之傢具業
 四十七、關於我國經濟建設之建築業
 四十八、關於我國經濟建設之交通運輸業
 四十九、關於我國經濟建設之信息業
 五十、關於我國經濟建設之服務業
 五十一、關於我國經濟建設之金融業
 五十二、關於我國經濟建設之保險業
 五十三、關於我國經濟建設之法律服務業
 五十四、關於我國經濟建設之會計服務業
 五十五、關於我國經濟建設之諮詢服務業
 五十六、關於我國經濟建設之設計服務業
 五十七、關於我國經濟建設之翻譯服務業
 五十八、關於我國經濟建設之培訓服務業
 五十九、關於我國經濟建設之中介服務業
 六十、關於我國經濟建設之其他服務業

1. 凡在本行開辦之各項業務，均應遵守本行所定之規章，並應隨時注意本行所定之規章，如有違反者，本行將依法究辦。

2. 凡在本行開辦之各項業務，均應遵守本行所定之規章，並應隨時注意本行所定之規章，如有違反者，本行將依法究辦。

3. 凡在本行開辦之各項業務，均應遵守本行所定之規章，並應隨時注意本行所定之規章，如有違反者，本行將依法究辦。

4. 凡在本行開辦之各項業務，均應遵守本行所定之規章，並應隨時注意本行所定之規章，如有違反者，本行將依法究辦。

5. 凡在本行開辦之各項業務，均應遵守本行所定之規章，並應隨時注意本行所定之規章，如有違反者，本行將依法究辦。

6. 凡在本行開辦之各項業務，均應遵守本行所定之規章，並應隨時注意本行所定之規章，如有違反者，本行將依法究辦。

7. 凡在本行開辦之各項業務，均應遵守本行所定之規章，並應隨時注意本行所定之規章，如有違反者，本行將依法究辦。

8. 凡在本行開辦之各項業務，均應遵守本行所定之規章，並應隨時注意本行所定之規章，如有違反者，本行將依法究辦。

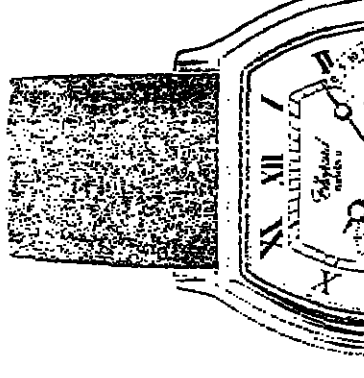
9. 凡在本行開辦之各項業務，均應遵守本行所定之規章，並應隨時注意本行所定之規章，如有違反者，本行將依法究辦。

10. 凡在本行開辦之各項業務，均應遵守本行所定之規章，並應隨時注意本行所定之規章，如有違反者，本行將依法究辦。

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The classic "tonneau" form with automatic movement and metal hand (Style no. 162248). In 18K yellow gold, available worldwide. For information: Chopard Boutiques: Genève-London-Wien-Parijs-Jakarta-Dubai-Taipei

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Sl. No.	Name of the Candidate	Grade	Percentage	Remarks
1	ABHINAV K. S.	B	75.00	
2	ABHIRAM K. S.	B	75.00	
3	ABHIRAM K. S.	B	75.00	
4	ABHIRAM K. S.	B	75.00	
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29	ABHIRAM K. S.	B	75.00	
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91	ABHIRAM K. S.	B	75.00	
92	ABHIRAM K. S.	B	75.00	
93	ABHIRAM K. S.	B	75.00	
94	ABHIRAM K. S.	B	75.00	

一、關於我國經濟建設之方針。我國經濟建設之方針，應以發展生產力為第一要義。在生產力發展之基礎上，應以改善民生為第一要義。在改善民生之基礎上，應以發展文化為第一要義。在發展文化之基礎上，應以發展國防為第一要義。此為我國經濟建設之基本方針。

二、關於我國經濟建設之步驟。我國經濟建設之步驟，應分為三個階段。第一階段為發展農業，第二階段為發展工業，第三階段為發展文化。此為我國經濟建設之基本步驟。

三、關於我國經濟建設之政策。我國經濟建設之政策，應以發展生產力為第一要義。在生產力發展之基礎上，應以改善民生為第一要義。在改善民生之基礎上，應以發展文化為第一要義。在發展文化之基礎上，應以發展國防為第一要義。此為我國經濟建設之基本政策。

四、關於我國經濟建設之組織。我國經濟建設之組織，應分為三個系統。第一系統為農業系統，第二系統為工業系統，第三系統為文化系統。此為我國經濟建設之基本組織。

五、關於我國經濟建設之實施。我國經濟建設之實施，應分為三個步驟。第一步驟為發展農業，第二步驟為發展工業，第三步驟為發展文化。此為我國經濟建設之基本實施。

六、關於我國經濟建設之效果。我國經濟建設之效果，應分為三個方面。第一方面為生產力之發展，第二方面為民生之改善，第三方面為文化之發展。此為我國經濟建設之基本效果。

七、關於我國經濟建設之總結。我國經濟建設之總結，應分為三個部分。第一部分為發展生產力，第二部分為改善民生，第三部分為發展文化。此為我國經濟建設之基本總結。

八、關於我國經濟建設之展望。我國經濟建設之展望，應分為三個時期。第一時期為發展農業，第二時期為發展工業，第三時期為發展文化。此為我國經濟建設之基本展望。

九、關於我國經濟建設之建議。我國經濟建設之建議，應分為三個方面。第一方面為發展生產力，第二方面為改善民生，第三方面為發展文化。此為我國經濟建設之基本建議。

十、關於我國經濟建設之結論。我國經濟建設之結論，應分為三個部分。第一部分為發展生產力，第二部分為改善民生，第三部分為發展文化。此為我國經濟建設之基本結論。

[illegible]

一、凡在本行存款之存款人，其存款之利息，均按本行所定之利率计算。
 二、凡在本行存款之存款人，其存款之利息，均按本行所定之利率计算。
 三、凡在本行存款之存款人，其存款之利息，均按本行所定之利率计算。
 四、凡在本行存款之存款人，其存款之利息，均按本行所定之利率计算。
 五、凡在本行存款之存款人，其存款之利息，均按本行所定之利率计算。
 六、凡在本行存款之存款人，其存款之利息，均按本行所定之利率计算。
 七、凡在本行存款之存款人，其存款之利息，均按本行所定之利率计算。
 八、凡在本行存款之存款人，其存款之利息，均按本行所定之利率计算。
 九、凡在本行存款之存款人，其存款之利息，均按本行所定之利率计算。
 十、凡在本行存款之存款人，其存款之利息，均按本行所定之利率计算。

[illegible][illegible]

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هكذا من الأصل

China Boom: A Two-Edged Sword

Analysts said the immediate impact of cable television subscribers there is to forese more immediate growth potential in the United States.

Games on Cab

le TV

In the past, the Bank of Japan has acted promptly to ease monetary policy even with only preliminary results from the Tankan survey to hand, if the survey signaled that the economy was

net Users

Sega Channel is a joint venture with Time Warner

"This joint venture will also be set up with the aim of establishing the foundation for multimedia business in Japan," the company said. A government advisory panel proposed in May that every household in Japan be connected to a nationwide optical fiber network, but

Among the products are a menu-driven software developed by WAIS Inc., Menlo Park, Calif., that makes possible keyword retrieval of multimedia information from the company's database.

Among the products are a modified version of software developed by WAIS Inc. of the United States that makes possible keyword searches and retrieval of multimedia information through Internet, the company said.

The venture plans to license and produce erasable programmable memory chips, or EPROMs. The commission said it found the market for such items in the European Union was growing rapidly and being entered by other chipmakers. (AFP/AFX)

BEIJING — China International Trust & Investment Corp., a state-run investment concern, posted 1993 profit of 3.35 billion yuan (\$388 million), almost nine times its 1992 profit of 380 million yuan. The company attributed the increase to a bigger contribution from overseas subsidiaries and

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New - Bulgaria ▲		00-800-1010
Iceland =□		999-003
Egypt =△		356-4777
Antigua ○	#0	
Antigua +	1-800-366-4663	
Argentina	001-800-777-1111	
Austria +	022-903-014	
Bahamas	1-800-389-2111	
Barbados △	1-800-877-8000	
Belgium +	078-11-0014	
Belize (Belize)	356	
Belize (PTT pay phone)	+	
Bermuda √	1-800-623-0877	
Bolivia	0800-3333	
Brazil	000-8016	
British Virgin Islands △	1-800-877-8000	
Bulgaria △	00-800-1010	
Canada =	1-800-877-8000	
Chile	0049317	
Colombia - English	980-130-010	
Colombia - Spanish	980-130-110	
Costa Rica +	163	
Cyprus +□	083-900-01	
Czech Republic +	0049-087-187	
Denmark +	8001-0877	
Dominican Republic △	1-800-751-7877	
Ecuador √	171	
El Salvador +	191	
Egypt =△	356-4777	
Finland +	9900-1-0284	
France +	194-0037	
Germany +	0130-0013	
Greece +	008-001-411	
Guatemala +	195	
Honduras △	001-800-121-2000	
Hungary √+	004800-01-477	
Iceland =□	999-003	
Ireland +	1-800-55-2001	
Israel +	177-105-2727	
Italy +	172-1877	
Jamaica √-	1-800-877-8000	
Kenya √	0800-12	
Kuwait	300-777	
Liechtenstein +	155-9777	
Lithuania √	84197	
Luxembourg	0800-0115	
Mexico	95-800-877-8000	
Morocco +	1940087	
Netherlands +	064022-9119	
Netherlands Antilles +	001-800-765-1111	
Nicaragua	161	
Norway +	800-19-877	
Panama	115	
Paraguay Ac	008-12-600	
Peru √	196	
Poland +	0010-480-0115	
Portugal +	05017-1-877	
Puerto Rico =	1-800-877-8000	
Romania +□	01-800-0877	
Russia +□	8-095-155-6133	
Russia (Moscow) +	155-6153	
San Marino +	172-1877	
Saudi Arabia	1800-15	
South Africa +	0-800-99-0001	
Spain	900-99-0013	
St. Lucia △	187	
St. Lucia	1-800-277-7468	
Sweden +	020-7799-011	
Switzerland +	155-9777	
Trinidad & Tobago ○	23	
Turkey +	00800-1-447	
United Arab Emirates	131	
United Kingdom (Manchester) √	0500-890-877	
United Kingdom (BT)	0800-89-0877	
United Kingdom △	0500-800-800	
U.S.A. =	1-800-877-8000	
U.S. Virgin Islands =	1-800-877-8000	
Uruguay +	000417	
Vatican City +	172-1877	
Venezuela - English	800-1111-0	
Venezuela - Spanish	800-1111-1	

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Tuesday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Stock	Div	Yield	Price	Change
Am. Tobacco	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Sugar	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Oil	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Paper	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Glass	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Rubber	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Lumber	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Textile	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Chemical	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Pharmaceutical	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Food	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Beverage	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Entertainment	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Technology	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Healthcare	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Financial	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Real Estate	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Energy	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Utilities	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Transportation	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Communication	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Media	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Retail	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Wholesale	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Manufacturing	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Construction	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Mining	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Agriculture	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Fishing	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Forestry	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Aerospace	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Defense	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Space	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Nuclear	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Biotechnology	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Nanotechnology	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Robotics	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Artificial Intelligence	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Quantum Computing	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Blockchain	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Cryptocurrency	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Virtual Reality	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Augmented Reality	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Internet of Things	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Cloud Computing	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Big Data	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Cybersecurity	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Artificial Intelligence	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Quantum Computing	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Blockchain	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Cryptocurrency	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Virtual Reality	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Augmented Reality	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Internet of Things	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Cloud Computing	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Big Data	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Cybersecurity	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Artificial Intelligence	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Quantum Computing	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00
Am. Blockchain	1.00	4.00	25.00	1.00

		D-E-F			
35	13	DEK	27	270	28
36	14	DEK	28	280	29
37	15	DEK	29	290	30
38	16	DEK	30	300	31
39	17	DEK	31	310	32
40	18	DEK	32	320	33
41	19	DEK	33	330	34
42	20	DEK	34	340	35
43	21	DEK	35	350	36
44	22	DEK	36	360	37
45	23	DEK	37	370	38
46	24	DEK	38	380	39
47	25	DEK	39	390	40
48	26	DEK	40	400	41
49	27	DEK	41	410	42
50	28	DEK	42	420	43
51	29	DEK	43	430	44
52	30	DEK	44	440	45
53	31	DEK	45	450	46
54	32	DEK	46	460	47
55	33	DEK	47	470	48
56	34	DEK	48	480	49
57	35	DEK	49	490	50
58	36	DEK	50	500	51
59	37	DEK	51	510	52
60	38	DEK	52	520	53
61	39	DEK	53	530	54
62	40	DEK	54	540	55
63	41	DEK	55	550	56
64	42	DEK	56	560	57
65	43	DEK	57	570	58
66	44	DEK	58	580	59
67	45	DEK	59	590	60
68	46	DEK	60	600	61
69	47	DEK	61	610	62
70	48	DEK	62	620	63
71	49	DEK	63	630	64
72	50	DEK	64	640	65
73	51	DEK	65	650	66
74	52	DEK	66	660	67
75	53	DEK	67	670	68
76	54	DEK	68	680	69
77	55	DEK	69	690	70
78	56	DEK	70	700	71
79	57	DEK	71	710	72
80	58	DEK	72	720	73
81	59	DEK	73	730	74
82	60	DEK	74	740	75
83	61	DEK	75	750	76
84	62	DEK	76	760	77
85	63	DEK	77	770	78
86	64	DEK	78	780	79
87	65	DEK	79	790	80
88	66	DEK	80	800	81
89	67	DEK	81	810	82
90	68	DEK	82	820	83
91	69	DEK	83	830	84
92	70	DEK	84	840	85
93	71	DEK	85	850	86
94	72	DEK	86	860	87
95	73	DEK	87	870	88
96	74	DEK	88	880	89
97	75	DEK	89	890	90
98	76	DEK	90	900	91
99	77	DEK	91	910	92
100	78	DEK	92	920	93
101	79	DEK	93	930	94
102	80	DEK	94	940	95
103	81	DEK	95	950	96
104	82	DEK	96	960	97
105	83	DEK	97	970	98
106	84	DEK	98	980	99
1					

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Tuesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

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17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																

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1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100

22 1/2% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
22% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
21 1/2% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
21% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
20 1/2% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
20% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
19 1/2% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
19% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
18 1/2% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
18% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
17 1/2% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
17% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
16 1/2% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
16% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
15 1/2% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
15% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
14 1/2% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
14% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
13 1/2% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
13% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
12 1/2% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
12% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
11 1/2% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
11% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
10 1/2% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
10% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
9 1/2% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
9% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
8 1/2% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
8% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
7 1/2% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
7% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
6 1/2% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
6% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
5 1/2% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
5% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
4 1/2% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
4% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
3 1/2% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
3% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
2 1/2% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
2% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
1 1/2% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
1% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
3/4% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
1/2% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
1/4% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
1/8% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
1/16% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
1/32% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
1/64% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
1/128% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
1/256% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
1/512% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
1/1024% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
1/2048% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
1/4096% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100
1/8192% WIND	52	47	24	100	175	175	100

Notes: Sources are unofficial. Yearly yields and loss rates for the previous 52 weeks plus the current week's yield and loss rate are shown. The 52-week yield or loss rate is the average of the 52 weeks or more has been in effect or stock dividend or stock repurchase has been shown for the stock only. Unless otherwise noted, the rates shown are annual distributions based on the current rate of dividend or stock dividend.

— dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
 C — cumulative dividend.
 D — dividend declared.
 E — earnings declared.
 F — financial ratio.
 G — annual rate of dividend or stock dividend.
 H — holding period.
 I — interest.
 J — new yearly loss.
 K — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
 L — dividend in Canadian funds.
 M — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
 N — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no stock dividend.
 O — dividend declared or paid this year, on account of new issue in the next 6 weeks. The first-loss range is the new issue in the next 6 weeks.
 P — price-earnings ratio.
 Q — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
 R — stock dividend.
 S — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
 T — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, ending with date of dividend.
 U — new yearly high.
 V — trading halted.
 W — stockholder or receivability or being reorganized under the Securities Act, or securities assumed by such company.
 X — when distributed.
 Y — when received.
 Z — with warrants.
 A — as-dividend or as-rights.
 B — as-distribution.
 C — without warrants.
 D — as-dividend and sales in full.
 E — yield.
 F — yield.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

JUNE 7, 1994

Quotations supplied by Fundin Listed. Not asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds Listed with an asterisk.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1994

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ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

June 7, 1994

Quotations supplied by Bank Leu. Not exact values are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of weekly funds. All figures are based on latest prices.

The following symbols indicate frequency of quotations: (d) - daily (w) - weekly (bi) - bi-monthly (tr) - tri-monthly (m) - monthly (q) - quarterly (a) - annually (y) - yearly (p) - per annum (i) - interest (r) - rate (s) - share (u) - unit (v) - value (x) - exchange (z) - zone (aa) - area (ab) - abroad (ac) - across (ad) - against (ae) - after (af) - above (ag) - among (ah) - at (ai) - at (aj) - at (ak) - at (al) - at (am) - at (an) - at (ao) - at (ap) - at (aq) - at (ar) - at (as) - at (at) - at (au) - at (av) - at (aw) - at (ax) - at (ay) - at (az) - at (ba) - at (bb) - at (bc) - at (bd) - at (be) - at (bf) - at (bg) - at (bh) - at (bi) - at (bj) - at (bk) - at (bl) - at (bm) - at (bn) - at (bo) - at (bp) - at (bq) - at (br) - at (bs) - at (bt) - at (bu) - at (bv) - at (bw) - at (bx) - at (by) - at (bz) - at (ca) - at (cb) - at (cc) - at (cd) - at (ce) - at (cf) - at (cg) - at (ch) - at (ci) - at (cj) - at (ck) - at (cl) - at (cm) - at (cn) - at (co) - at (cp) - at (cq) - at (cr) - at (cs) - at (ct) - at (cu) - at (cv) - at (cw) - at (cx) - at (cy) - at (cz) - at (da) - at (db) - at (dc) - at (dd) - at (de) - at (df) - at (dg) - at (dh) - at (di) - at (dj) - at (dk) - at (dl) - at (dm) - at (dn) - at (do) - at (dp) - at (dq) - at (dr) - at (ds) - at (dt) - at (du) - at (dv) - at (dw) - at (dx) - at (dy) - at (dz) - at (ea) - at (eb) - at (ec) - at (ed) - at (ee) - at (ef) - at (eg) - at (eh) - at (ei) - at (ej) - at (ek) - at (el) - at (em) - at (en) - at (eo) - at (ep) - at (eq) - at (er) - at (es) - at (et) - at (eu) - at (ev) - at (ew) - at (ex) - at (ey) - at (ez) - at (fa) - at (fb) - at (fc) - at (fd) - at (fe) - at (ff) - at (fg) - at (fh) - at (fi) - at (fj) - at (fk) - at (fl) - at (fm) - at (fn) - at (fo) - at (fp) - at (fq) - at (fr) - at (fs) - at (ft) - at (fu) - at (fv) - at (fw) - at (fx) - at (fy) - at (fz) - at (ga) - at (gb) - at (gc) - at (gd) - at (ge) - at (gf) - at (gg) - at (gh) - at (gi) - at (gj) - at (gk) - at (gl) - at (gm) - at (gn) - 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SPORTS

Dream's Dream Comes True: A Matchup With Ewing for NBA Title

By William C. Rhoden
New York Times Service

HOUSTON — Throughout their grueling, uphill battle in the playoffs, the Knicks have had an unlikely fan in their corner: Hakeem Olajuwon, the Houston Rockets' talented center.

Even as he fought his own battles out West, ultimately leading Houston to the Western Conference championship, Olajuwon watched the Knicks out of the corner of his eye, and pulled for them to join Houston on center stage in the National Basketball Association championship series.

When the Knicks finally eliminated Indiana on Sunday night, setting up a meeting with the Rockets in the finals beginning Wednesday night, you could almost imagine Olajuwon leaning back with a look of satisfaction and saying: "Finally, Patrick Aloysius Ewing, we meet at the mountaintop."

For all that Olajuwon has achieved during a 10-year NBA career, including the most valuable player award this season, one element is still missing. A championship, of course, but more than that, Olajuwon wants to win one against the man who has been his nemesis, his equal, sometimes his better, for slightly more than a decade.

After practice one day last week, Olajuwon admitted that Ewing has been lurking in the recesses of his mind for the last eight years: as a dream, as a nightmare, as a quest.

During the conference finals with Utah, Olajuwon's opponent at center was Felton Spencer, but he said he often found himself thinking about Ewing instead. During practice, during off days, as the playoffs unfolded, he would think about Ewing.

"Way back, maybe five or eight years ago, I would look at the championship series and I would think to myself: 'Wow, what if I met somebody like Patrick in the championship,'" Olajuwon said. "I looked at Jordan and Magic and Jordan and Clyde Drexler—a dream matchup. I tried to imagine it, but it seemed like such a long shot. If I got there maybe Patrick wouldn't get there, or if he got there maybe I wouldn't."

"This year when I looked at the playoffs it became more and more realistic," he said. "It was always in the back of my mind. I didn't want to overlook the team that we are playing, but every once in a while it crossed my mind—playing that championship game—Patrick and I. I have all these flashbacks when I played against him all these years trying to think, 'What did I do best against him?' Thinking about the moves that I used that were most effective so I can start preparing."

Unlike David Robinson or Shaquille O'Neal, Ewing is more than an opponent for Olajuwon. He is the guidepost for what has been a fantastic journey that has taken Olajuwon, 31, from Nigeria to the University of Houston (1980) to the Houston Rockets (1984) and now to the

NBA championship series—the second of his career (the other ended in a 1986 loss to Boston).

This year marks the 10th anniversary of the first meeting between the two centers—a highly touted college championship game in Seattle between Olajuwon's Houston Cougars and Ewing's Georgetown Hoyas. Georgetown prevailed.

In the intervening years, Olajuwon has held a statistical edge on Ewing and admits to putting greater emotional energy into the confrontations than with any other center.

"With Patrick it's all mental because I respect his ability so much," Olajuwon said. "That's what makes me prepare for him and try to play smarter and try to exploit different areas, his weaknesses."

"Most of the big men today keep their hands down," he added. "When he's in the middle I feel his presence. Patrick is a true example of a big man. He's the classic example. And he's a winner."

So is Olajuwon. But who exactly is the 6-foot-10-inch (2.08-meter) center known as "The Dream"? For the next 10 days to two weeks, television viewers throughout the world will get their first extended view of Olajuwon, and what they will see is a player who combines the best elements of the greatest centers to play professional basketball.

A great defender on the blocks or on the perimeter, an intimidating shotblocker, a versatile shooter and, above all, a tireless, ferocious competitor who seems to grow stronger as the game gets longer.

Olajuwon the person has been more difficult to define. There was the "old Olajuwon," who was said to be surly and unpredictable with the press, impatient and combative with teammates whose performances were not up to his standards.

Now he is an African who became a U.S. citizen in 1992 but who calls himself a citizen of the world. As a Muslim living in the Bible Belt, Olajuwon has re-embraced Islam, the religion of his family, with a fervor that has led to what observers have called "the new Hakeem": introspective, inwardly calm, humble.

"I am Hakeem," he said. "That is the way I like to be known. Not by color or nationality. Just as a person who does not compromise his principles, stands for what is good, stands for justice and is humble."

Before Game 2 in Houston, when Olajuwon was presented with the MVP award, he called his teammates out

to midcourt and they raised the trophy together as a team.

"You don't know how good that made us feel," said Mario Elie. "That's the thing about Hakeem. He knows that it takes the entire team to win."

Olajuwon's life has been a storybook adventure.

The third of six children in a middle-class family in Lagos, Olajuwon's parents initially discouraged him from participating in athletics. His older brother eventually talked them into relenting and Hakeem began playing team handball and soccer.

He was discovered by Oliver Johnson, an African-American former Peace Corps member from Washington who is called the father of basketball in Africa.

"I was his special project," Olajuwon recalled.

Olajuwon was playing team handball when Johnson spotted him. Johnson came back several times, marveling at Olajuwon's speed, agility and quickness. "He tried to recruit me to play for a long time," Olajuwon recalled. "I finally agreed to try it. I played once and fell in love with the game."

Seventeen years later Olajuwon is the NBA's most valuable player, its most dominating player, and he has the opportunity to win an NBA championship.

"When I was younger I was just reckless, playing on raw talent," he said. "I just played, wasting energy. I score more points now than ever—I average more rebounds, I do more things and my assists are better than when I was younger. This is all part of giving thanks and playing with a free spirit."

Williams Grandly Powers Yankees Past the Rangers

The Associated Press

After two innings, it looked like everyone on the New York Yankees except Bernie Williams would get a big hit.

By the end of the game Monday night, Williams was the only hitter the Yankees were talking about.

Williams homered twice, including a grand slam, and drove in a career-high seven runs as the Yankees routed the Rangers, 17-7, in Arlington, Texas.

Jimmy Key won his seventh straight decision and New York ended a four-game losing streak. Texas missed a chance to reach 500 for the first time this season. Williams was benched twice during the weekend and began the



Chris Gomez of the Tigers sliding safely past the Red Sox catcher Damon Berryhill in Detroit's 11-5 victory over visiting Boston.

AL ROUNDUP

night batting .220. He wound up hitting the first grand slam ever at The Ballpark in Arlington.

Williams hit a two-run homer in the fourth as the Yankees took a 10-0 lead. But it was his running catch in center field that kept New York ahead 10-6 in the fifth inning and his RBI single in the eighth that caught the attention of Manager Buck Showalter.

"That catch and base hit were the two key plays in the game," Showalter said.

Jose Canseco and Will Clark each had hits and scored in the fourth and fifth innings for Texas. Canseco slightly pulled his right quadricip on an infield single in the ninth and left the game, but the injury was not thought to be serious.

Melvin 5, Indians 4: In Seattle, Felix Fermin, traded from Cleveland to Seattle in the offseason, hit a sacrifice fly in the eighth inning that ended the Indians' eight-game winning streak.

Ken Griffey Jr. hit his 23d homer, most in the majors and first in eight games. Eric Anthony, in a 1-for-33 slump, started the eighth with a double. Mike Blowers sacrificed and Fermin hit a fly ball to center.

Twins 8, Angels 2: Kevin Tapani won his sixth straight start and visiting Minnesota sent California to its seventh loss in eight games.

Tapani gave up one run in seven innings. He has a 2.08 earned-run average during his winning streak.

Tigers 11, Red Sox 5: In Detroit, Tim Lincecum pitched another good game and the Tigers reached the 500 mark for the first time this season. Boston lost its fourth straight.

Belcher won for the fourth time in five starts. He gave up three runs in seven innings.

Orioles 4, Royals 2: Baltimore's Mike Mussina improved to 6-1 lifetime against the Royals and 4-0 in Kansas City.

Mussina pitched 7½ innings and Lee Smith closed for his 22nd save.

Brewers 9, Athletics 6: Jose Valentin homered and drove in four runs and visiting Milwaukee gave Oakland its fourth straight loss.

Cal Elford won his third in a row despite giving up five runs.

Marlins' Rally Stuns Dodgers

The Associated Press

An improbable two-out rally and an immense home run left Tom Lasorda shaking his head.

José Tavarez, a rookie, delivered a pinch-hit RBI single in the bottom of the ninth inning to complete Florida's comeback from a six-run deficit on Monday night as the Marlins beat the Los Angeles Dodgers, 11-10, in Miami.

"I know it ain't going to be put in Cooperstown," the Marlins' manager, Rene Lachemann, said of his 30th career victory, "but it was a nice one."

In just their second season, the Marlins may have never had a better triumph.

Trailing by 9-3 in the seventh, Florida strung together a franchise record seven straight hits with two outs to score six times.

"I don't believe it," said Lasorda, the Dodgers' manager. "I just can't believe it. I cannot believe I saw something like that happen with two outs and nobody out. It's hard to believe."

Earlier, Lasorda was left dumbfounded by Mike Piazza's 477-foot homer. Piazza, who went 4-for-4, hit his first career grand slam in the second inning to give him the National League RBIs lead with 34.

The homer landed on a tarpaulin 30 feet (nine meters) above the field beyond the 434-foot sign in left-center. It was easy to read Lasorda's lips as he reacted to the blow.

"Oh my God," Lasorda said. "Did you see that? Oh my God."

In the bottom of the ninth, Dave Magadan singled with one out and Chuck Carr also singled before Tavarez followed with his game-winning hit off Roger McDowell.

Giants 4, Pirates 3: In Pittsburgh, Bill Swift pitched eight effective innings to win for the first time since coming off the disabled list, and John Patterson's pinch single keyed a three-run ninth.

Swift won his fourth straight decision by limiting the Pirates to three hits, including Al Martinez's solo homer. He recently spent three weeks on the disabled list with inflammation in his right shoulder.

Phillies 3, Cubs 1: Shawn Boskie pitched eight innings and hit an RBI triple against his former team as Philadelphia sent visiting Chicago to its seventh straight loss.

Boskie, traded from Chicago to the Phillies on April 12 for another pitcher, Kevin Foster, beat the Cubs for the second time in six days, giving up three hits and striking out seven.

Padres 4, Braves 3: In Atlanta, Craig Shipley's run-scoring single in the ninth capped a two-run San

Diego rally that snapped the Braves' six-game winning streak.

Trailing, 3-2, the Padres tied it when Greg McMichael drew a wild pitch, scoring Ricky Gutierrez. Gutierrez had singled to open the inning and took third on a pinch-hit single by Billy Bean. Shipley's single scored Bean with the winning run.

San Diego's rally prevented Greg Maddux from becoming baseball's first 10-game winner.

Expos 10, Astros 5: In Montreal, Moises Alou hit two homers and drove in a career-high five runs as the Expos won their fifth straight and moved 11 games over .500 for their first time this season.

Will Cordero added a two-run homer, and Mike Lansing had three hits in the Expos' 18-hit attack.

Mets 11, Rockies 3: In Denver, Ryan Thompson drove in four runs and Bobby Bonilla and Kevin McReynolds each had three RBIs as Doug Linton blanked the Rockies over six innings.

The Mets, swept by the Rockies in a three-game series at Shea Stadium last week, tied a season-high with 16 hits. Kelly Stinnett had his first four-hit game.

Thompson's three-run triple in the eighth enabled the Mets to tie a NL record with two bases-loaded triples, the 11th time the feat has been accomplished.

Recipe for Rangers' Success

It's Not the Slapshots, but the Anderson Sandwiches

By Dave Sell
Washington Post Service

VANCOUVER — The secret to all those Edmonton Oilers Stanley Cup titles has now been revealed, and the Vancouver Canucks are in trouble. Yes, Wayne Gretzky was a nice player, Mark Messier did some good work and Grant Fuhr stopped a few pucks for those Oilers' squads. But the key was the salmon sandwiches Ann Anderson makes every time her son, Glenn, and his team come to town.

"Being superstitious, I don't want to talk about it," Messier said with a smile when asked about his team's record with salmon in its collective belly.

The Canucks' problem is that Messier and Anderson both now play for the New York Rangers, who have a 2-1 lead in the four-of-seven-game finals heading into Game 4 at Pacific Coliseum. The Rangers had won the last two games and, should they win Tuesday, could fully satisfy their 54-year hunger for a championship Thursday at Madison Square Garden.

Anderson has scored the game-winning goal the last two games. And, with the series tip-

ping toward the Rangers, Mrs. Anderson did her part by bringing down from the family home in suburban Burnaby.

"British Columbia is famous for salmon and my dad is a commercial fisherman, so we grew up on fish," Anderson said. "Ever since I was coming here with the Oilers, my mom makes her famous salmon sandwiches, and the guys love them."

Earlier in the playoffs, the Ranger coach, Mike Keenan, was close to taking Anderson out of the lineup because the veteran scorer was not scoring, but the patience has paid off. Anderson scored the winner in Game 2 short-handed after Messier made a nice play to set him up. Anderson scored the winner in Game 3 in the last minute of the first period, which included Messier's being pushed around by the Canucks in one of their few tactical successes.

Anderson deflected in Sergei Nemchinov's shot for the decisive goal. That squelched some of the "Oilers (Stink)" chants, a reference to the many Oilers now on the Rangers. Edmonton won five Stanley Cups in seven seasons, from 1984 to 1990.

Only Gretzky, Messier and another former Oiler, Jari Kurri, have more playoff goals than Anderson (9).

Five or six generations of Andersons have been involved in commercial fishing. Though one of Anderson's brothers briefly followed that path, the tradition will apparently die with Glenn's generation. His first trip on the fishing boat was at age 12.

"I was so sick I could never leave the bunk house," he said. "I could never go out on deck. I was hoping and praying we would get back to shore because I was so seasick I couldn't stand it. But we got a mayday call and had to turn around and go back out to look for a boat that went down. Planes were flying over, dropping flares. I made it out of a cabin hole, peeked over the rail and went back."

His early hockey memories were almost as bad as the first fishing trip. He skated on the inside of his ankles, his feet were cold and the other players always seemed bigger. But he used to play road hockey in front of a friend's house with a group that included a kid named Mike Fox—now known as Michael J. Fox.

Owners' Talks May Trigger Baseball Strike

The Associated Press

CINCINNATI — Baseball owners were to gather Tuesday night for the start of three days of meetings that appear likely to set the sport on the path to its eighth work stoppage in 22 years.

Richard Ravitch, management's negotiator, is seeking permission to make a salary cap proposal to the Major League Baseball Players Association, which is considering whether to strike during the second half of the season. Owners seem likely to endorse Ravitch's proposal, which probably will trigger a strike sometime after the All-Star break in July.

The only other big business expected at the meetings was the election of a new American League president.

Gene Budig, the chancellor of the University of Kansas, is the choice to replace Bobby Brown as AL president but probably won't take over until later this summer, a baseball official said Monday.

The Return of Canseco the Slugger

Ill-Fated Inning on the Mound Transformed Texas Hitter

By Jack Curry
New York Times Service

ARLINGTON, Texas — One of the most embarrassing and damaging moments in Jose Canseco's career probably rescued his career.

If Canseco had not torn a ligament in his right elbow while foolishly thinking he could be a pitcher last May, he might not have discovered how he could still be a feared power hitter.

After having reconstructive surgery on his elbow and missing the last three months of 1993, Canseco's career was in doubt. One miserable inning of 33 pitches against Boston had helped transform one of the game's great home-run hitters into a great question mark.

But Canseco underwent four months of rehabilitation on his elbow and also underwent therapy to ease some of the personal problems that had beset him.

He wanted to return to the Rangers as the superb Canseco of 1988. He did not want to be remembered as the silly Canseco of 1993. The surgery helped ease arm and shoulder problems he had endured for two years and has helped restore his bat speed.

"From the first day back, I knew this was amazing," said Canseco, who had a series to remember—for all the right reasons—against Boston last weekend by going 10 for 13 with four homers and 10 runs batted in. "Imagine coming out of surgery, going through four months of rehab and then feeling better the first time you hit a ball off a tee."

Quite susceptible to inside pitches before his injury and so worried about his dwindling bat speed that he switched from a 35-ounce bat to a 31-ounce model, Canseco is worried no more. With a .307 average, 52 runs batted in, 15 homers and 12 stolen bases, Canseco,

now the designated hitter, is worrying the opposition and pushing toward another 40-homer, 40-steal season.

"He's having fun again," said Texas Manager Kevin Kennedy, discussing the only major leaguer ever to reach 40-40, which he did in 1988.

"I really think some of the things that happened to him personally last year affected him on the field. He wants to be one of the best players in the game again. He wants to be the old Jose again."

While Canseco declined to discuss his personal troubles and called them "past history," he has been almost as renowned for being a disruptive influence in the clubhouse as he has for his feats on the field.

His constant bickering with his ex-wife, his occasional failure to obey the speed limits and even his dabbling in firearms brought him a wealth of unwanted attention. Now the Rangers are boasting about him as a happy player whose hitting is making everyone else happy.

"One of the things I learned in therapy is do not try to control the things you have no control over," Canseco said, when asked about his reputation.

"Even if I go see a million kids, do a million charities or act like a perfect gentleman, I will still be perceived of in a certain way. The problem in the past was I tried to change that. That's something I've taken care of."

Canseco, 29, had played all 53 games for Texas as designated hitter and claimed he wants to play in 162 to show people he is healthy.

But he has not played one inning in the outfield, and Kennedy said he might not if the other outfielders remained healthy. He sounded like he didn't want to spoil success after dodging one serious injury.

"If I put him in the outfield, who's going to DH?" Kennedy asked.

The IHT World Cup Competition

Winners will be chosen from an official drawing. The first 16 entries drawn, with at least 6 correct responses, will win one of the prizes listed below, determined from the order in which they are drawn.

- Grand prize:** Two United Airlines business class round-trip Europe/New York tickets plus five nights accommodation at the Stanhope Hotel in New York.
- Five second prizes:** Sprint Collectors frame prepaid phone cards in celebration of the World Cup.
- Five third prizes:** AT Cross, 22k gold, diamond cut, Roller ball pens, from the Signature Collection.
- Five fourth prizes:** Gold Pfeil men's wallets.

HERE'S HOW TO ENTER

For each of the 12 days leading up to the World Cup, the IHT will publish a question in which the response predicts various outcomes of facets of the World Cup. There are 12 questions in all.

After answering the question each day in the coupon provided below, hold your responses and send them all at once to the IHT. A minimum of 6 responses must be postmarked on or before June 17, 1994—the World Cup kickoff day.

Only clippings from the newspaper will be accepted. Photocopies and faxes do not qualify.

RULES AND CONDITIONS

- Individual coupons will not be accepted. Minimum of 6 coupons to qualify.
- Cut-off date is postmarks of the first day of the World Cup—June 17, 1994.
- Valid only where legal.
- Entries will not be accepted from staff and families of the IHT newspaper, its agents and subsidiaries.
- Only original coupons will be considered valid. Photocopies and faxes are not acceptable.
- No correspondence will be entered into. Proof of postage will not be accepted as proof of receipt.
- No cash alternative to prizes.
- In some countries, the law forbids participation in this competition for prize awards. However, in these countries, you can still play for fun. The competition is void where illegal.
- Winners will be drawn on day after the end of the World Cup and published in the IHT on Thursday 21 July.
- On all matters, the editor's decision is final.
- The Editor reserves the right in his absolute discretion to disqualify any entry, competitor or nominee, or to waive any rules in the event of circumstances outside our control arising which, in his opinion, makes it desirable to cancel the competition at any stage.
- The winners will be the first correct answers containing six or more coupons picked at random from all entries.

TODAY'S QUESTION

At the end of the competition, which team will have scored the most goals?

Your response: _____

Name: _____

Job Title: _____

Company: _____

Address: _____

Postal Code: _____ City: _____

Country: _____

Telephone: _____ 4JB

Send responses to: IHT World Cup Competition, International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

OBSERVER

Gunning for Respect

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — One highly publicized activity of young American men these days is shooting strangers for being disrespectful. Disrespectful behavior includes looking over people in the eye, bumping people on sidewalks or public conveyances, and driving a car in a manner some other motorists consider disrespectful.

The fact that news of this strange new social bad usually comes out of black neighborhoods should not unduly comfort persons of paler hue. Black neighborhoods are where new trends are born these days.

Rap music, which now has a huge white market, began as black music. The droopy-droopy look now so fashionable in clothes for white adolescents is a style born in black neighborhoods.

Not long ago new fads were born in California and moved east; now they are born in black city streets and move to the suburbs. In short, just because you're driving in upper Westchester County, don't be so sure anyone that your new Saab can pass that Buick station wagon on the right without exposing you to gunfire. And whatever you do, don't glare at the station-wagon driver as you roar past!

What is the origin of the idea that death or maiming is the just punishment for disrespectful people? The movies, most likely. Or television. Movies and television seem to be the source of many of our age's most flamboyantly absurd ideas.

My own memory teems with movie tyrants like Charles Laughton and Basil Rathbone, usually in ancient and barbaric ages, ordering up horrible deaths for disrespectful scoundrels like Victor Mature. ("Perhaps, my good Mature, you will not be so quick to make disrespectful eye-to-eye contact with the divine ruler of all Cappadocia and the Hindu Kush after you have been cooked in this richly bubbling vat of boiling Muzola.")

This is kid stuff, of course, but so are today's commonplace shootings of the disrespectful. Still, the urge to humble insolent and powerful people who belittle us is probably normal for adults too. It is the root of great stories like "Wuth-

ing Heights" and "The Count of Monte Cristo."

The pleasure of giving condescension to insolent swine, however, consists in watching your victim realize how completely he underestimates you. Perhaps this is the meaning of the puzzling line about revenge being a dish best eaten cold.

When craving for respect expresses itself in casual slaughter there seems to be an absence of proportion. Or is it merely that the easy availability of guns deprives the disrespectful citizen of the chance to exercise his natural human powers of cunning, of wit, of bemusement with his own, inescapable, human absurdity? ("Man born of woman is destined not only to dream of greatness and grasp for the stars, but also to have his foot trod upon by awkward clods in crowded public conveyances.")

A sensible person with no gun at hand is likely to make light of the clod who steps on his foot in a crowded bus. ("If that's meant to show respect for the foot of your fellow man, my friend, please be good enough to treat my other foot with the contempt it so richly deserves.")

Give the same person a gun, however, and it leaves him too flustered to be ironic, charming, gracious or even tolerant. He knows that friends who know he packs a gun may think him weak unless he punishes the offense with bullets.

Sociologists can probably suggest any number of theories about why shooting disrespectful persons so often among young black males. For instance: Society has denied respect to black men too long, young black males are sick and tired of it, and they're not going to take it anymore.

Alas for this theory, the disrespectful they shoot are usually other young black males.

Another possibility is that it is simply a trend, like wearing your baseball cap backward, in a land drugged on the charms of trendy. If so, degeneration of the disrespectful may soon occur. Stay polite, everybody. That's always a good rule anyhow. Drive respectfully. Don't look anybody in the eye.

New York Times Service

Wallace and Gromit: Not Just for Kids

By Susan Keselenko Coll

BRISTOL, England — It seems oddly fitting that the studios of Aardman Animations are situated in what was formerly a warehouse for ripening bananas. The bananas were long gone when the company relocated here three years ago, but similarly quirky activities continue to transpire under the same roof, and mostly at a pace that likens the aging of fruit to the speeding of light.

Though well known in the small world of clay animation since its 1972 formation, Aardman has been enjoying a recent wave of attention since one of its animators, Nick Park, walked away with an Oscar for "The Wrong Trousers," selected as this year's Best Animated Short Film.

This is the 35-year-old artist's second Oscar and his third nomination, and the trophies are unceremoniously displayed in the studio canteen, just beside the pool table, along with dozens of other awards for work ranging from television commercials to music videos.

Quite possibly the only Oscar winner to have carried his award home in a Woolworth's bag, Park appears every bit as low key as the other, mostly scruffy-looking, blue-jeaned Aardman employees who spend their days forging flying chocolate figures from clay or creating spare sets of noses and lips for a Plasticine starlet.

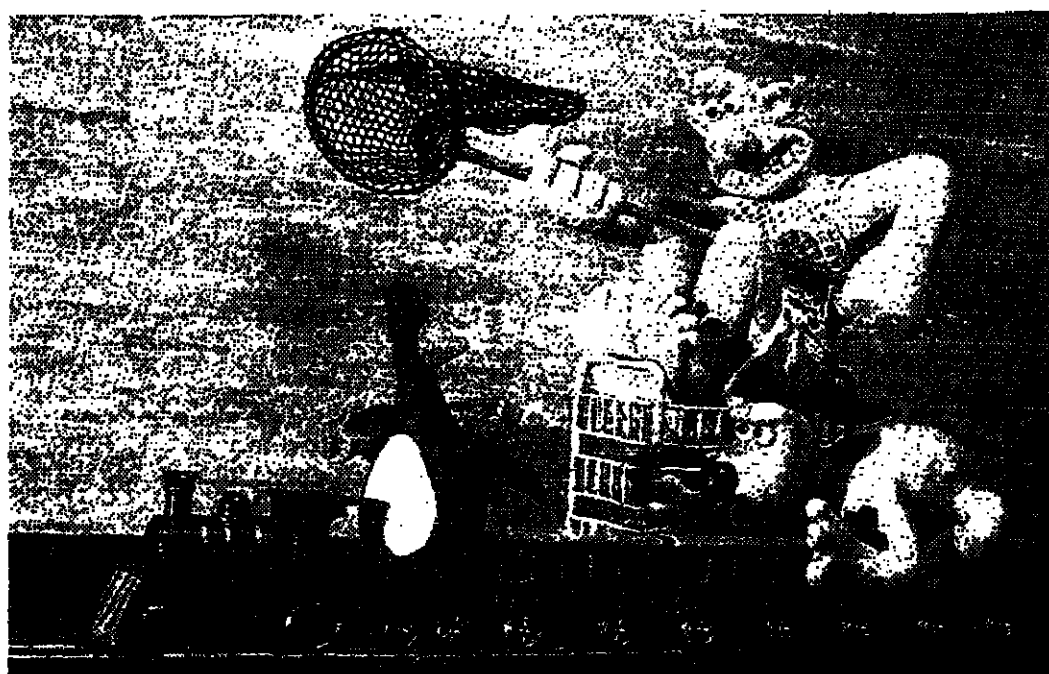
Soft-spoken and generally less high profile than his hugely popular characters Wallace and Gromit, who star in what has been a best-selling video in Britain since its March release, Park did manage to steal a piece of the limelight for himself with his memorable choice of necktie at the Academy Awards ceremony. Park fashioned a bow tie from an 89-cent piece of green wrapping paper and wore it with his tuxedo. "I just did it as a personal joke," he says. "I thought in animation you've got to have something slightly exaggerated."

But the fashion statement offers a minor insight into a mind that delights in creating things from junk: As a boy, he says, he always kept a box of broken toys and odds and ends under his bed, thinking that one day he would put them all to use. In his first film, "A Grand Day Out," Park creates a robot from an eclectic assortment of household stuff that includes oven dials, a dresser drawer, and a TV antenna. And the result, he said, is "so outlandish and ridiculous in its concept that I didn't need to justify it."

Those who think clay animation is just for kids have almost certainly not seen "The Wrong Trousers."

As much a spoof of a B-movie thriller as a miniature portrait of provincial English life, "The Wrong Trousers" stars a well-intentioned if somewhat daffy fiftysomething inventor, "Wallace," who lives with his more intellectually endowed, tea-drinking dog, "Gromit." Their otherwise placid, Plasticine life is disrupted when, for financial reasons, Wallace decides to take in a boarder—a cute but sinister penguin who kicks Gromit out of his bedroom, replaces the bone-motif wallpaper with fish, and tunes the radio full blast to a medley of piercing, ice-skating rink type organ arrangements.

Demoralized by Wallace's misguided affection for the penguin, Gromit leaves home, only to discover that their web-footed boarder is really "Feathers MacDraw," a diamond thief who disguises himself as a rooster by sticking a red rubber glove on his head. The ensuing drama is communicated as much through wild action as through music, lighting, and facial expression. With little dialogue—Wallace is the only character with a speaking part—Park's creatures can communicate by simply raising an eyebrow or staring, deadpan, at the camera.



A scene from Nick Park's "The Wrong Trousers," which won an Oscar this year.

Simply may be the wrong word, however: the art of clay animation is notoriously exacting. The characters, made from a mixture of ordinary Plasticine, modeling clay, beeswax and dental wax, are reinforced with wire frames, and must be adjusted for each movement. Park's sets are famously precise, as well, with precious interior details like chintz bedspreads and overstuffed upholstery.

Working with a team of up to five animators, "The Wrong Trousers" took more than a year to produce. That's at a rate, on a good day, of six seconds a day of footage. "To do 30 minutes in a year isn't bad at all," says Park. "That's the big drawback about animation. That it takes so long."

"The Saturday morning cartoons are shot much quicker," he explains, "but the quality is a lot less. Everybody felt like we were making something very special. And so people were willing to put that kind of time and effort into it."

Besides, 13 months was brisk compared to the six years it took to complete "A Grand Day Out," which Park began working on while a student at the National Film and Television School in Beaconsfield. His efforts did not go unnoticed; the film landed a British Academy Award for Best Short Animated Film in 1990, and an Oscar nomination the following year. Park's next film, "Creature Comforts," consisted of a series of interviews with animals at the zoo, and earned him his first Oscar in 1991, as well as a contract to produce a series of electricity commercials in Britain based on the same idea.

Raised in Preston, Park says he discovered animation as a 13-year-old, when he took his parents' home movie camera into the attic and began fooling with clay.

"They didn't always know what was going on," he said. "They just kind of left me to it."

Park credits his family not only with the use of his first camera, but with the gift of working with his hands. "Both my parents have always been very creative with materials," he said of his dressmaker mother and photographer father.

In fact, though Park claims that any similarities between his father and the character of Wallace are entirely inadvertent, they do exist. Unsure of where to go on holiday in "A Grand Day Out," for example, Wallace eventually settles on a cheese-tasting junket to the moon, and he sets to work building a space ship.

"There's a similarity just 'cause my dad always spent this time in the shed making things," Park said. "He once built a caravan in which we went on holiday, which was like a box on wheels with wallpaper inside. It was just like Wallace building the rocket."

Though anxious to get back to work on another Wallace and Gromit feature, Park is currently distracted by the inevitable consequence of success: "There seems to be quite a lot of demand for merchandise," he explains. "For T-shirts, model toys, bendy toys, and this kind of thing."

"We're trying to do it without selling out, without overkill," said Park.

But is there any way to control that?

"I think you can try very hard. I think that's all," he said. At any rate, before those kitchen magnets hit the fridge, they have to get Park's seal of approval. Gromit's nose may have to be made rounder, or Wallace's mouth enlarged. "It's very hard with something that's so personal to me," he said. "No matter how good anybody is, they never get it quite right."

Susan Keselenko Coll is a free-lance writer living in London.

PEOPLE

13 for Luck: Rourke To Step Out of the Ring

Here's the good news for boxing fans: Mickey Rourke says he's giving up the sport. But first, he's going to fight five more times. Rourke told the New York Daily News that his last fight will take place in Monaco in July with a yet-to-be-determined opponent. Then he's going to turn his attention back to acting. "I'm gonna stop at the lucky number of 13 fights," he said. "And that's it: No more boxing."

Grace Slick, the former lead singer for Jefferson Airplane, has pleaded guilty to pointing a shotgun at police officers in Tiburon, California, during a drunken rage. Under a plea bargain, she agreed to attend three months of Alcoholics Anonymous meetings, perform 200 hours of community service and submit to random drug testing.

Alma Jackson was voted entertainer of the year and male artist of the year, and won awards for single, video and album at the TNN-Music City News Country Awards. It was Jackson's third album of the year award, this time for "A Lot About Livin' (And a Little 'Bout Love)." The Statler Brothers were named vocal group of the year for the 24th time, and Lorie Morgan broke Reba McEntire's three-year hold on female artist of the year.

The Marquess of Blandford, a troublemaking aristocrat whose petty crimes make headlines in Britain, was placed on 18 months' probation on Tuesday after pleading guilty to deception and forgery. Magistrate Timothy Wadman said the offenses were "mean" and committed largely while under the influence of drugs, and the probation order included the condition that he receive inpatient treatment for drug addiction. Blandford had pleaded guilty to stealing a checkbook.

"Angels in America: Perestroika," the second half of Tony Kushner's epic about AIDS in the 1980s, was named best play of the New York theater season by the Drama Desk, a critics group.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
Appears on Pages 4 & 6

WEATHER

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	31/86	18/54	5	27/80	18/54	5
Amsterdam	17/62	10/50	5	18/51	8/48	5
Athens	19/76	10/50	5	20/73	11/52	5
Berlin	23/73	16/51	5	27/80	18/54	5
Bombay	28/84	17/52	5	27/71	15/35	5
Buenos Aires	24/75	12/53	5	26/82	16/51	5
Calcutta	23/72	10/50	5	18/54	8/48	5
Cairo	18/58	7/44	5	18/58	8/48	5
Chennai	26/79	17/52	5	26/79	15/35	5
Copenhagen	18/54	11/52	5	17/52	8/48	5
Cuba Del Sol	23/76	21/70	5	28/82	19/58	5
Dubai	12/53	7/44	5	18/51	7/44	5
Edinburgh	11/52	8/48	5	16/57	8/48	5
Helsinki	25/77	18/51	5	27/73	10/50	5
London	18/58	12/53	5	17/52	8/48	5
Los Angeles	20/76	16/51	5	24/75	17/52	5
Madrid	20/76	16/51	5	24/75	17/52	5
Moscow	23/73	16/51	5	27/80	18/54	5
Mumbai	28/84	17/52	5	27/71	15/35	5
New York	14/57	6/43	5	19/58	11/52	5
Osaka	26/79	17/52	5	26/79	15/35	5
Paris	21/70	8/48	5	21/70	8/48	5
Perth	24/75	12/53	5	21/70	8/48	5
Rio de Janeiro	23/73	16/51	5	27/80	18/54	5
Rome	20/76	16/51	5	24/75	17/52	5
San Francisco	21/70	7/44	5	22/71	12/53	5
Seattle	15/59	8/48	5	16/57	8/48	5
Shanghai	25/77	18/51	5	27/73	10/50	5
Taipei	17/62	10/50	5	18/51	8/48	5
Tokyo	23/73	16/51	5	27/80	18/54	5
Washington	17/62	10/50	5	18/51	8/48	5
Yokohama	23/73	16/51	5	27/80	18/54	5



North America
Dry, pleasant weather along the East Coast Thursday will be followed by warm, more humid weather over the weekend. Showers and heavy thunderstorms will develop north of the Midwest and Great Lakes states. Hot weather will continue from Houston and Dallas on westward through Los Angeles.

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Algeria	31/86	18/54	5	27/80	18/54	5
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Chennai	26/79	17/52	5	26/79	15/35	5
Copenhagen	18/54	11/52	5	17/52	8/48	5
Cuba Del Sol	23/76	21/70	5	28/82	19/58	5
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San Francisco	21/70	7/44	5	22/71	12/53	5
Seattle	15/59	8/48	5	16/57	8/48	5
Shanghai	25/77	18/51	5	27/73	10/50	5
Taipei	17/62	10/50	5	18/51	8/48	5
Tokyo	23/73	16/51	5	27/80	18/54	5
Washington	17/62	10/50	5	18/51	8/48	5
Yokohama	23/73	16/51	5	27/80	18/54	5

Legend: sunny, bc partly cloudy, c cloudy, sh showers, h thunderstorms, r rain, dr drizzle, f fog, s snow, l ice, W-Winter. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1994

Asia	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Bangkok	28/84	17/52	5	27/71	15/35	5
Beijing	28/84	17/52	5	27/71	15/35	5
Bombay	28/84	17/52	5	27/71	15/35	5
Calcutta	23/72	10/50	5	18/54	8/48	5
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Washington	17/62	10/50	5	18/51	8/48	5
Yokohama	23/73	16/51	5	27/80	18/54	5

Europe
Cool weather will plunge southward through Scandinavia and into central Europe later this week. Paris and London will be dry and chilly. Slow-moving thunderstorms will dump heavy rain over southern Italy to Saragossa Thursday and Friday. Athens and Istanbul will have dry, pleasant weather some sunshine each day.

Danvers	26/78	17/82	a	26/78	17/82	a
Denver	22/71	10/50	a	24/75	10/50	pc
Honolulu	28/84	22/71	pc	29/84	22/71	pc
Houston	36/97	24/75	a	36/87	23/73	pc
Los Angeles	29/84	19/51	a	35/97	20/66	a
Miami	31/88	24/75	1	32/89	20/66	pc
Milwaukee	21/70	13/55	1	24/75	13/55	pc
Minneapolis	21/70	13/55	1	24/75	13/55	pc
Nassau	31/88	24/75	pc	32/89	20/66	a
New York	23/73	13/55	pc	26/79	16/61	pc
Phoenix	40/104	24/75	a	41/106	24/75	a
San Fran.	23/73	12/53	a	21/70	12/53	pc
Seattle	18/54	11/52	pc	21/70	12/53	pc
Toronto	18/54	10/50	a	23/73	12/53	pc
Washington	29/79	15/59	pc	27/80	18/61	pc